



Somehow it didn't seem right to throw it away.

"After the laughs we had before you ran out on the party, the hours we spent together with good friends, it would take a less sensitive person than me to take you and put you out with the trash—just because you're empty. No, I'll keep my memories for a little while at least. I can promise you, though, that when you go, you'll be on top of the heap. After all, that's the spot you're used to belong the top selling Scotch in the world."

Only the Literary Guild says Now You Don't Have To Buy A Book A Month Or Even 4 Books A Year!



Choose 4 now for \$1 Choose 4 more whenever you want

through the ad. Pick out the 4 new books you want right now. Send in the coupon. Those 4 books are yours for only \$1, plus shipping and handling. Then take as long as you like to buy 4 more or as many as you like. As a Guild member, you save 30% or more off publishers' prices on almost every book you buy from the dozens offered in the free Literary Guild magazine. You don't have to buy a book a month, or even 4 a year. Join the Literary Guild today. Get the best new books at the best prices

trying Wallace. (Pub. edition, \$7.95) 1495. THE GAME OF (Pub. edition, \$11.95) 8235. THE WINDS OF WAR

3129. THE MOON'S A BALLOON David Niven. 826, 11 HARROWHOUSE Gerald A. Browne. (Pub. edition, \$6,95)

Fletcher Knebel. (Pub. edition, \$7.95) 1024. THE BLUE KNIGHT

1661, CAPTAINS AND THE KINGS Taylor Caldy Pub. edition, \$8.950 8326 OPEN MARRIAGI

540 BRING ME & UNICORN

3111. SCORING Dan Greenburg. (Pub. edition, \$6.95) Garson Kanin. (Pub. edition, \$7.95) Corporate Irresponsibility Robert L. Heilbroner et THIS SIDE OF PARADISE, THE GREAT GATSBY, THE LAST TYCOON PAPERS Mario Puzo. (Pub. edition, \$6.95) 3335. CIVILISATION 3434. HOAX Lewis Chester, Stephe and Magnus Linklater. (Pub. edition, \$10.00) 2592, GEORGE S. KAUFR AN INTIMATE PORTRAIT

8227. TRACY AND HEPBURN

Howard Telchman. (Pub. edition, \$10.00) 3541. A POPULIST MANIFESTO: THE MAKING OF A NEW MAJORITY 1446 THE EVORCIST Jack Newfield and Jeff Greenfield. (Pub. edition, \$5.9: on, \$5.95) 4135. THE NEW YORK TIMES INTERNATIONAL COOKBOOK Craig Claiborne. (Pub. edition, \$12,50) 2733. THE GIRLS IN THE

7963. THE SUPERLAWYERS

0141 THE GODFATHER

(Pub. edition, \$12.50) 0059. 0 JERUSALEM!

WHEN YOUR MUSBAND IS AGAINST IT, YOUR CHILDRE AREN'T OLD ENOUGH, AND THERE'S NOTHING YOU CAN

2063. MY NAME IS ASHER LEV Chaim Potok 2046 WHEELS 0182. THE GREAT NOVELS OF ERNEST HEMINGWAY The Sun Also Rises, For Whom the Bell Tolls

2055. THE OPTIMIST'S DAUGHTER Eudora Welty. (Pub. edition, \$5.95)

1156. MONDAY THE RABBI TOOK OFF Harry Kemelm (Pub. Edition, \$5.95) 3566. BEFORE THE DELUGE 8151 THE COMPLETE

Barbara Abbey. (Pub. edition, \$12.95)

Dept. Bl. 262, Garden City, N.Y. 11530

If I want the manthly selection I need do nothing and it will be sent automatically. If I prefer an alternate—or no book at all —I now automatically. If I prefer an alternate—or no book at all—I now only roturn the handy return form you send me by the date specified. Prices of book sell average 30% believ publishings deficies—of the subject of the subject and handling. As a member, I may also take advantage of the Guild's liabolous borus plan and special sales, which offer savings of 70% and more.

3000000	
Mrs Mrss	
Miss	(Please Print)
Address	
Dity	
State	70

52-G916

A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

Rabal P. Davidson

MOST manufacturers of "name" consumer goods adore public-ity for the obvious reason; Polaroid and its president, Edwin Land, have always preferred strict privacy. So it was with a sense of duty rather than hope that Correspondent Philip Taubman began coaxing cooperation from Polaroid last January. It was not until April that Taubman began to make headway. Then he found that the company "was like a virgin who can't decide how far to go on her first serious date.

Scientists and engineers went far enough. They showed Taubman plans and laboratories never before seen by a journalist. He was even dressed in white plastic for a visit to a sterile room where color negative film is coated. Yet the company is so protective of its secrets that Taubman's escort, a Polaroid vice president, was barred

from part of one building because he lacked the proper badge. Land himself remained elusive for weeks, finally giving Taub-

man less than a day's notice for an interview. The father of instant photography allowed 2½ hrs. of conversation-brief by the standard of most interviews with TIME cover subjects, but longer than he had ever spent with a reporter before. Associate Editor William Doerner, who wrote the cover story, had seen Land in his role as business executive addressing stockholders. "Through this interview," says Doerner, "you see a different Land, a lover of photography as art rather than commerce. I take cameras pretty seriously as a hobby, and now I'm better able to understand why.





York City for the first international sales conference in seven years. The edition of TIME you WILLIAM DOERNER are now reading is one of six-for the U.S., Canada, Latin America, the Atlantic area, Asia

and the South Pacific. This year more than 2,000 companies will buy advertising space in the international editions alone, choosing from among more than 100 regional advertising sub-editions in order to reach specific segments of a truly multinational audience; of TIME's more than 5,000,000 readers outside the U.S., only 10%

are Americans To help advertisers get full benefit from TIME's flexibility, our representatives from Melbourne to Montreal to Milan must be as knowledgeable about international marketing, economics and politics as they are about the magazine. So in this week's meetings they exchanged information and ideas not only with TIME's correspondents, editors and senior executives, but also with a roster of industrial and financial experts and Government officials. One day was spent in Washington, where the group lunched with Treasury Deputy Secretary Charls E. Walker. All of which, I am sure, will

help our representatives serve our clients round the world-and ul-

timately our readers.

В

В

P

INDEX

over Story80	Environment40	Nation12	
olor77	Law73	People39	
	Letters4	Press58	
rt54	Medicine46	Religion66	
ehavior57	Milestones88	Show Business	
ooks90	Modern Living76	& Television9	p
usiness80	Music79	Sport62	
inema68		World25	

The Cover: Edwin Land, photographed by Alfred Eisenstaedt.

TIME is published weekly, \$14.00 per year, by Time les., \$41 N. Fairbanks Court. Clickogo, Ill. 60611. Second class postage poid of Chocogo, Ill., and at additional mailing afficis, vid. by No. 26. © 1972 Time Inc. All rights reserved. Principal office: Rockefeller Centre, New York, N.Y. 10020. Reproduction in whole or in part without written permission is prohibited.

TIME THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Foundary Serrow Hanney 1899-1999

Chairman of the Board: Andrew Heiskell President: James R. Shepley Chairman Executive Committee: James A. Linen Editorial Director: Louis Banks Vice Chairman: Roy E. Lorsen

MANAGING EDITOR ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITORS

SENIOR EDITORS
A.T. Boker, Lourence I. Barrett, Ruth Brine, John T. Elson, Timathy Foote, Otto Friedrich, Leon Jaroff, Marshall Loeb, Peter Bird Martin, Jasan McManus, Chris topher Parterfield, John M. Scott.

ART DIRECTOR

Soft, Lance Morrow, William E. Smith, Edwin G. Warner.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Yingsio, Addams, Christopher P. Andersse, William Bender, Patricia Bloke. Jon.

Yingsio, Addams, Christopher P. Andersse, William Bender, Patricia Bloke. Jon.

Jones, Bob McC. 20, Jones

Manner, Manyamirte Johnson, Robert T. Jones, Bob McC. 20, Jones

B. Merrick, Mayo Moht, Donald M. Morrison, Mark Nichok, James Romozo

R. Z. Sheppord, James F. Simon, Robert Stevent, Pater Stoler, Mark Vishnak

REPORTER-RESEARCHERS
Marylois Purdy Vega (Chief), Leah Shanks Gordon (Deputy)
Department Heads: Priscilla B. Badger, Marta A. Fitzgerold, Dorothy Hay
stead, Roiss Silverman.

Begintness Westler Frische B. sooger, Ameria A. rezigness, current, seiner Sein

OPERATIONS MANAGER: Eugene F. Coyle PRODUCTION

Charles P. Jackson (Makeup Editor); John M. Cavanagh, David P. Wyland (Deputies). Production Staff: Alton L. Clingen, Manuel Delgado, Erwin S. Edel-man, Agustin Lamboy, Austin Metze. (Computer Composition) Robert W. Boyd Jr. ART DEPARTMENT

ART DEPARTMENT
Arturo Cozaneuve, David Merrill (Assistant Art Directors), Rosemary L, Frank
(Covers), Layout Staff; Burjor Norgolwala, Anthony J, Ubardi, Leonard Schulman, Alan Washburn, Michael C, Witte, Maps and Charts; Jero Donova, Vincent Puglisi, Joseph Armon, Map Researchers: Isabel Lenkiewicz, Nino W, Lihn. PHOTOGRAPHY

(OTOGRAPHY
Hn Durnisk, (Picture Editor); Arnold H. Drapkin (Color Editor); Debaroh
trce, Michele Stephenson (Assistant Picture Editors), Picture Researchers:
elyn Merria, Mary Dunn, Alice Rose George, Francine M. Hyland, Antoinette
ellio, Rid Quien, Carol Samer, Nancy L. Smith, Elizabeth Statler.

Sealth, Berlin, Shee Louis, Assex Sacale Georgie, Pressure de Hydrod, Armiciaeris Conteste Concession Conteste Conteste

Month Planners and Terrenties Screen Proger, Periodic Delaway.

Europea Willen Conformation, Don'd S. Freed, Landaue, Cort R. Transdegment, S. Transdegment, S.

News Desks: Rosemary Byrnes, Cable Desk: Minnie Magazine, Administration; Manilyn Chanin, Emily Friedrich.

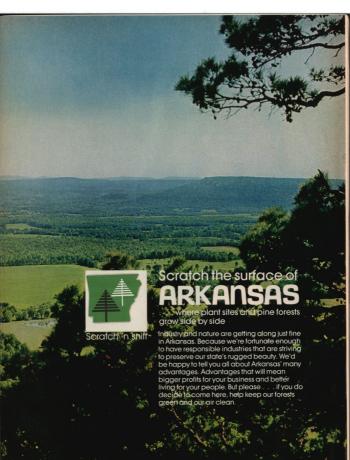
COPY DESK Harriet Bachman (Chief), Joy Howden (Deputy). Madeline Butler, Susan Hahn, Rochel Lavoie, Katherine Milhok, Amelia Weiss, Shirley Zimmerman.

Poul Welch (Director), Norman Airey, Nicholas Costino Jr., Peter Draz, George Karas, Doris O'Neil, Frederick L. Redpoth.

PUBLISHER Roloh P. Davidson General Manager: Donald J. Barr

Assistant Publisher: Lane Fortinberry Circulation Director: George S. Wiedemann III Business Manager: Lucy P. Wen

ADVERTISING SALES DIRECTOR ASSOCIATE PUBLISHER John A. Meyers
U.S. Advertising Sales Director: Robert C. Barr







John Wayne at 30,000 feet is nothing like the Saturday matinee.

And the 747 is nothing like anything else in the sky either.

It's a family plane.

To be enjoyed by kids who hate to travel and parents who lose their patience over backseat squabbles.

You won't have to dream up games like counting telephone poles or playing

alphabet billboard.

There will be no restroom stops. No greasy spoons. No mid-city traffic jams.

No No Vacancy signs.

Everybody arrives rested and days ahead of the family auto schedule.

Actually, there's more for a kid to do on a 747 than can be accomplished on one trip. Soft drinks. Stereo. Movies.

Magazines. Great food. And nice people. When they get the squiggles, let them wander the 747. It's just like exploring a luxury hotel lobby.

Make this vacation a real vacation.
On a 747. Your favorite airline has special travel packages. All are rated GP.



Take the family to the movies.

Hotpoint's new portable air conditioner for \$99.95. You can take it. Or leave it.



Hotpoint introduces an exciting new concept in room air conditioning. We call it Personal Porta-Cool.

It's revolutionary because you can take it from room to room as simply as you would carry a suitcase. You see, it has a built-in handle and weighs only 43 pounds.

You've never seen anything like it. The whole thing is only 10% inches deep, so it doesn't stick out like a sore thumb-either in the room or outside the house.

And the new Personal Porta-Cool has the capacity to cool a bedroom at night. Or the den while you're watching TV.

You can install it in most windows in less than two minutes and it plugs into any 3-pronged 115 volt outlet. Set it anywhere on the 8-position thermostat and it automatically maintains the selected cooling level.

The amazing new Personal Porta-Cool is only one part of a complete line of room air

conditioners made by Hotpoint. And like every other Hotpoint appliance-washers and dryers, ranges, dishwashers, compactors, disposers, refrigerators and freezers-they are built for a life of dependable performance.

And Hotpoint doesn't love you when you buy an appliance and leave you when it comes to service. Should anything keep a Hotpoint appliance from doing its job, a telephone call will bring a Hotpoint factory-trained serviceman to your door. And that's a promise.

Hotpoint. Customer care. Everywhere. Fast, dependable service.



"You can do business in any economy, if you work at it hard enough."



Anthony J. Peter President

There are many reasons for Cushman & Wakefield's growth in the Midwest to a position of leadership in every phase of commercial and industrial real estate, including building management. But the statement quoted above goes straight to the heart of the matter: Business won't come to you—you've got to go after it. And when men are willing to work at it hard enough, they will create new business—under any economic circumstances.

In fact, it's been our experience that the more difficult the going gets, the more our clients benefit from Cushman & Wakefield's depth of experience, know-how, creativity and contacts. This philosophy explains why Cushman & Wakefield was selected to serve as project consultant, renting and managing agent for Sears Tower in Chicago and for Detroit's Executive Plaza building. Why we were the broker in one of the largest single office leases ever signed—Chase Manhatan's \$200-million

lease at 1 New York Plaza. And why we were chosen to serve as project developer and leasing and managing agent for the ARCO Plaza building in Los Angeles.

Today, in the Midwest and nationwide, Cushman & Wakefield is a leader in developing, consulting, leasing, managing, sales brokerage, office building operation, office planning, site selecting, insurance and appraisal. If you have a question or problem in any of these areas, see the men who know. The men at Cushman & Wakefield.



Southern Airways

Memphis: the most non-stop Jets from close-in Midway Airport.

Leave 7:40 am, 11:20 am or 6:40 pm. Delicious meals served. Fare only \$45.

Huntsville, Birmingham: the only morning Thru-Jet service.

Leave 7:40 am. Fares only \$46 to Huntsville, \$50 to Birmingham.

Also Thru-Jets to Columbus, Miss., Greenville, Miss., Monroe, Baton Rouge, Jackson/Vicksburg, Montgomery, Mobile and Gulfport/Biloxi.

Isn't it nicer to fly in comfort? We think so. That's why we offer roomier, 2 and 3 seating at the same fare as the other guy's Day Jet Tourist.

And it's good to save money, too. You can with us. Ask about our low-cost fare deals: "Long Weekend Fare", Pamily Plan, "Discover America", Group 10 Fare, or our special fares for Military and Youths. Convenient schedules, roomier seating, moneysaving fare deals, aren't these pleasant ways to treat people?

For reservations see your Travel Agent or call Southern at 726-6273. Outside Chicago dial tollfree 800-241-9385. Or visit our ticket office closest to you: Conrad-Hilton Lobby, 33 N. Dearborn St., Hancock Center, 208 S. LaSalle St., 445 N. Michigan Ave., 310 S. Michigan Ave., 35



Southern Airways
We serve the nicest people
the very nicest way we know.

Avis has a luxury wagon You can take it and leave it.

It's Chrysler's famous Town & Country—a big, handsome, impressive, air-conditioned station wagon. It's just the car to carry a vacationing family across the country in utter comfort and safety.

But the same miles that are so wonderful in one direction can be grueling miles to repeat. So Avis lets you



Sounds like a good idea, doesn't it? Well, here's how you do it and how much it costs. You simply reserve the Town & Country wagon at any Avis station in the continental U.S. and leave it at any Avis station in the continental U.S. without additional charge. Even if you start out in Maine and leave it in Texas.

As for "how much": It's \$149 per week, 1,000 miles at no extra cost, excess miles II¢ per mile; you pay for the gas. Additional days are \$21 each, 150 miles at no extra cost, additional hours are \$4. (Sorry, no discounts.)

Avis.We try harder.

Tax-free, **Municipal Bonds!**

The First National Bank of Chicago maintains an active market in general obligation taxexempt municipal bonds.

Ask our expert staff to review your bond portfolio now. Just clip out this coupon and send it in today.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO/BOND DEPT. ONE FIRST NATIONAL PLAZA, (33) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60670

		MEMBER FDIC
AME		
DDRESS		
ITY	STATE	7IP

Sauza is the largest-selling Tequila in Mexico-	
and the world. At leaty our can get the Teculist that Movecans prefer. They choose Tequils about some offer than they do any other Tequils and with the Tequils and distillery in Grazalagua.	vila Sauza
TE DOTTO ROLL	A Transfer

Tequila Sauza 80 proof. Sole Dist. U.S.A. Munson Shaw Co., N.Y.

LETTERS

Can Italy Be Saved?

Sir / Your Essay "Can Italy Be Saved from Itself?" [June 5] proves what my professor of medieval history has maintained all along: in 1500 Western Europe should have been roped off as a historic preservation area. Modern life could have grown up in the "suburbs," and we would be spared the spectacle of cars being elevated like the Host before the altars of Romanesque

GAIL WHITE

Sir / Artisans of Florence and Rome. I beg you, do not restore the Pieta!

Since Michelangelo intended his work to invoke pity in the mind of the beholder. let his damaged Pietà convey in its broken-

Pity for the sickness in the mind of him who must destroy as a means of coping with a world he no longer understands; or pity for him who destroys because he feels the world has forsaken him.

Pacific Palisades, Calif.

Sir / On a trip to Italy last summer. I was dismayed and sickened at the unkempt sight of Rome and its historical monuments. It seemed as though the Italians had very litthe pride in their priceless surroundings. Perhaps one of the things I will most remember about Rome is that while standing in the Colosseum in the midst of newspapers. magazines and watermelon rinds. I watched as a man fed perhaps 30 cats, which were apparently being kept in order to control the rat population

CHERYL GOSSETTE New Bremen, Ohio

6-TM-26

Sir / I must commend Robert Hughes' Essay. I too have observed the slow cultural suicide of Italy. The destruction of Italian art is a disaster because it is one of the few today, a Bernini or Leonardo has a unique

I propose that foreign governments and individuals withhold all further aid to ects until there is a drastic and documented change in Italian laws and attitudes. As an alternative. I suggest that all major art works should be placed under the direct su-pervision of the United Nations.

After the Summit

Sir / Why shouldn't President Nixon be 5]? They never had it so good. Every day the Viet Nam War is prolonged, we exhaust more of our resources; and every day it goes on with its murderous bombings, we add to the disdain in which we are held by prac-tically all the nations of the world. No Ma-chiavellian Communist could have designed a better trap to ruin us. And the dilemma will not end with the coming of peace, for we will be obliged to provide bilons of dollars for the restoration of a wartorn land

A.L. STRAND Corvallis, Ore.

Sir / The seeming unimportance of Viet Nam at the Moscow summit was regretta-ble. As long as potential confrontations

ī

PHONE

How to read an envelope.



A printed envelope tells you the sender is in business. He buys his stationery in bulk, which means he anticipates his needs and plans ahead. Just how good a businessman he is can be told from the rest of the envelope.

The meter ad tells you the sender runs a tight ship. He even knows how to get extra mileage from his postage. By using his postage meter to print an ad alongside the postage, his letter puts in a good word for him even before it's opened.

This window reveals that the sender uses a handy ledger card billing system to send out his monthly bills. He copies the led-ger cards on a Pitney Bowes Copier. Folds and inserts the copies automatically into window envelopes, using a Pitney Bowes Folder/Inserter. And prints the postage with a Pitney Bowes Postage Meter. Quickly and easily.

The use of a Pitney Bowes Postage Meter tells you the sender considers his mail important. He wants it to have a businesslike appearance and get where it's going as fast as possible. The morale in his office is high, since he's eliminated the mess and suming trips to the Post Office.

If you dusted this letter for fingerprints, you'd probably discover fewer than usual. Because metered mail gets handled less at the Post Office. That's because it gets cancelled, dated and postmarked right in the postage meter, by

For more information write Pitney Bowes, 1275 Pacific Street Stamford, Conn. 06904, or call one of our 190 offices throughout the U.S. and Canada. Postage Meters, Mailing Equipment. Counters and Imprinters, Addresser-Printers, Labeling and Marking Systems.



We want to work for you.

John is the new District Manager for U.S. Steel Supply in Chicago. And reliable service is his number one priority here.

He knows your business depends on you keeping your word. He knows you need an honest answer, a firm commitment, and complete steel shipments with all the necessary papers. Not a lot of rosy promises.

That's the only way John does business



Actually, chances are excellent you'll find exactly the steel you need right in our stocks. or available overnight. After all, we can draw on the largest stocks in Chicago.

We're also set up to give any pre-processing help you need. Shearing, slitting, sawing, burning—you name it, our experienced, full-time operators will do it. And do it right.

We want to work for you. If you want to give us a try, phone John Long, District Manager, at (312) 646-3211. Or write to U.S. Steel Supply, P.O. Box 7310, Chicago, Ill. 50680,



When John Long says you'll have the steel, you've got it.

The Los Angeles Expressway Gate **D12**

At Continental Airlines we take a good deal of pride in being the leader in having made life easier and better for business travelers. But we've never been prouder than we are of our latest innovation, the Los Angeles Expressway. It's a whole new approach to traveling between Chicago and Los Angeles. Our thinking is this: as an important businessman you've got more important things to worry about than your ticket, your gate number, your bags, your seat and your diet. Try it once and you'll never go back to ordinary flying again.

Just look for the Expressway signs. Expressway Check-in: At the curb. Expressway Green baggage tags mean special handling. Expressway Ticketing: Our Director of Passenger Service will ticket you on board if you arrive at the last minute. Expressway Valet: Exclusive Expressway space for garment bags and hand luggage on our DC-10s and 747s. Expressway Doubles: Twice as big - at the regular cocktail price in Coach and Economy. Expressway Planes: In just a few weeks, most all planes on the Los Angeles Expressway will be DC-10s and 747s. That means more room, more quiet, more relaxation. Plus our famous Polynesian Pub for Coach passengers. Expressway Innovations: We're going to keep improving the Los Angeles Expressway. We'll be trying out wine-tasting flights, make-your-own-sandwich flights, new entrees. Special menus for kids. Anything that makes it better for you. For information and reservations call your travel agent or Continental at 686-6500.

The Los Angeles Expressway only on

ONTINENTAL AIRLINES 🥞



The Proud Bird with the Golden Tail



If you're a businessman looking for luxury in London, stop at The Carlton Tower.

Here's where you'll find everything you're used to in American comfort—with all the spirit of English innkeeping tradition.

Beautiful rooms. Indulgent chefs. Extremely personal (and extremely responsive) service. And all the prestige and convenience of the best address in London.

When we say "luxury", we mean business. Make your reservations with American efficiency and British aplomb.

THE CARLJON TOWER



For reservations call your travel agent or Hetland & Stevens (312) FR 2-4383.

RUSH JAY WARD \$14.95 AND JAY-WARD WILL RUSH YOU



THE BULLWINKLE WATCH!

Here's the greatest watch value ever affered It's Jay Ward's Magnificent Moose BULLWINKLE In 5 mind-boggling colors! Spiffy up your wrist with this hoppy watch 17.JEWELS! (JEWELS INCREASE ACCURACY AND PROLONG LIFE!)
SHOCK PESSISTANT!

AND PROLONG LIFE!
SHOCK RESISTANT!
WATER RESISTANT!
USHED CHROME CASE!
BLACK LEATHER BAND! All
this for just \$14.95! DUL
LEY DO.RIGHT WATCHES,
TOO! Some hoppy watch!
Same great price!

But many properties, bits server bits, bitypered, cart. 8664
The following bits 149 to the Cost of the

LETTERS

exist, there can be no real deiente. It appears that Mr. Nixon has his schedule confused: it is high time that we withdraw from a war that the vast majority of America does not want to be in. Perhaps then the friendship between the U.S. and the Soviet Union can be developed to its full extent.

ROBERT J. TOMA Falls Church, Va.

Sir / "The Strangest Summit" should remind us that adjacent to every summit is an abyss into which we can plunge. There are "agreements" over relative trifles, but no change of positions on matters of life and death (Indochina). Nixon has played Russian roulette from his usual position-of-

and death (Indochina). Nixon has played Russian roulette from his usual position-ofstrength seat. Is it but a matter of time until the hammer in Nixon's pistol hits the cap of a live cartridge? If so, there will be a meeting in

the abyss, not at the summit.
FULTON PACE
Holly Hill, Fla.

Sir J The Nixon initiative in China and the Soviet Union may solve little in Viet Nam, but it is a significant step in changing the name of the international system which the union of the control of th

One may perhaps surmise that history may judge Richard Nixon much less severely than do his contemporaries.

White Slavery

Sir / It is a shame to think that there are such goings on as white slavery in the U.S. [June 3] and that men support and patronize it as they do. I am a high school junior, and it was a fantastic blaw to see men (supposedly) in my. own.generation_dreat girls with such utter disrespect as you reported.

Erie, Pa.

Sir / It would be fitting for those anti-abortionists in New York to adopt some of those poor girls described in your story on white slavery, rather than to insist that more be born to end up the same way.

They seem to think every seed has a

God-given right to live but forget all those living a hell on earth.

J.I. NORTHRUP

J.I. NORTHRUP Lakeland, Fla.

Sir / Your article "White Slavery, 1972" was written in such obscene, filthy terminology that I was ashamed to bring the magazine into our home.

CLARENCE CARLSON Iron Mountain, Mich.

Caring for the Aged

Sir / Your two stories "Toward a Better Death" and "Aging Disgracefully" [June 5] had a particular poignancy for me, since I lost my mother just four weeks ago. My mother shared our home for 20 years, and there wasn't a moment when she didn't know that she was loved and needed and wanted. Because this great lady bequeathed her

bedy to the University of Minnesota for medical research, we had indeed discussed death and dying in great detail; thereby, she relieved us of all of the usual trauma surrounding the loss of a dear one. MRS. LAWRENCE P. JOHNSON

MRS. LAWRENCE P. JOHNSON Mahtomedi, Minn.

Sir / It would seem hard to believe we can "treat [dying] patients as human beings whose thoughts and preferences matter." Hell. most folks don't even treat healthy people that way.

LOUIS SAINT Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Sir / The photo of the two elderly people in the garden of a Yokohama nursing home is almost more than one can bear to look at. But we, too, are guilty of treating our

elderly shamelessly. A young gill reported at a nursing home for work. She asked the nurse at the desk to which ward she was assigned for the day. The nurse pointed to what she called the "vegetable bin."

JA BIERSTED

Serious Matters

Sir / I am surprised that the only information you gave about the third UNCTAD was in connection with the price of Scotch and brothels.

and brothels.

I am very proud, as are all Chileans, to have contributed to the care of the delegates and U.N. staff and to have demonstrated that we are an organized country that can put up a conference building in nine

months and make this conference one of the better organized ones. GERMAN HEVIA ASTORQUIZA Banco del Estado de Chile

Sir / Time's reputation is founded on far better coverage than that accorded the third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in "Those Hot Chile Nights"





"My insurance company? New England Life, of course. Why?"



WHITE SATII

REMEMBER THE NAME BECAUSE YOU'LL NEVER FORGET THE TASTE

LETTERS

[May 29]. The emphasis on bar and brothel belies the seriousness of the matters at stake. If the world is ever to achieve peace ful development, it will come more through the success of ventures like UNCTAD than through Nixon-Brezhnev talks. Until inter-

REGINALD MCOUAID

Sir / If there is a Pulitzer or other prize for

EARL B. MILLARD Santa Barbara, Calif.

Don't Knock It

Sir / I was very disappointed that such a splendid issue of TIME should have been spoiled by the one-sided attack on the An glo-French supersonic Concorde [May 29].

The majority of British and French

taxpayers are in favor of the project by vir-

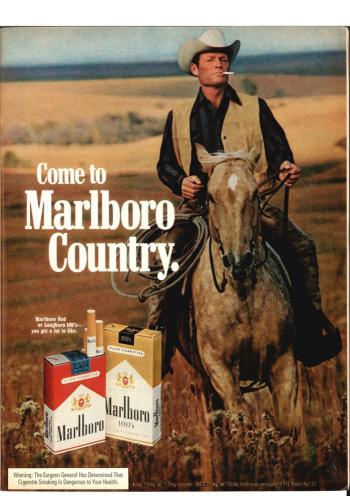
Sir / Your latest report on the supersonic your minds are so narrow that one has to America is past its world industrial, financial and political dominance. STEPHEN J. GEE

Sir / The Concorde is a commercial calamsonic fares. I hope no airport operator in the U.S. would be foolish enough to let this noisy, smoky, expensive pre-ecology-awareness De Gaulle legacy land.

Marblehead, Mass.

Address Letters to TIME, Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020

Time Inc. usine publishes Lini, Fortune, Sirotts Issusses. Dis ord, in conjunction with his subdishes, the later realizant edition of Tim. Chairmen of the Board, American Committee, Lorenze Lorenze





The one reason for choosing Cadillac that nobody talks about.

A lot of people will give you a lot of convincing reasons for buying a Cadillac. They talk about the way it looks and rides. About Cadillac performance and comfort. About value—that Cadillac resale value is traditionally the highest of any car built in the land. Good reasons all. Yet, there is another. And

though it isn't talked about much, it's no less real. Call it reliability. Peace of mind. That feeling of confidence in knowing you are driving the car of cars. Your authorized Cadillac dealer invites you to experience the feeling for yourself. It could be the most convincing reason of all.

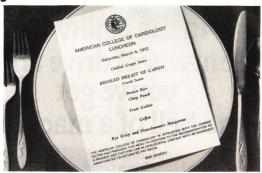




Something else worth talking about. Scat belts. The evidence seems indisputable. Scat and shoulder belts save lives. Still, many people are not convinced—not enough to use them every time. You may be one. But what about your wite—or husband? Or your children? Don't you think there's good reason to



When 3,500 cardiologists met recently in Chicago, they ate just what the doctor ordered.



At their 21st annual meeting, The American College of Cardiology requested that The Conrad Hilton Hotel prepare meals low in saturated fat and cholesterol. And at the request of The College the spread served was Fleischmann's Margarine.

The American College of Cardiology: heart specialists who practice what they preach . . . that eating



other fine product of Handard Brands

meals low in cholesterol and low in saturated fat is better for us. All of us.

That's why The College requested low saturated fat meals and Fleischmann's Margarine.

Fleischmann's Margarine is so delicious. It's sensible, too, because Fleischmann's is high in liquid corn oil so it's low in saturated fat.

You may not be a cardiologist. but you can eat like one. Fleischmann's offers you this booklet: Dietary Control of Cholesterol. It's packed with important facts and 75 delicious, "easy to prepare" recipes for low saturated fat, low cholesterol meals for your family.

Fleischmann's Margarine. It makes sensible eating delicious.

Send today for your copy of Dietary Control of Cholesterol. Only 50%. You won't believe

	ischmann's	more
P.C	. Box 1323	
Eln	City	FED MAN
No	th Carolina	0 2
278	22	
En	closed is 50¢	in cash.
	ase rush my c	
		of Cholesterol.

NAME	
	PLEASE PRINT
ADDRESS	
CITY	

Add the reflexes of electronic fuel injection to the agility of front-wheel drive and you've got one hell of a machine.



Either refinement alone would make for a markedly better sports coupe. Together they knock the competition on its...ears.

The Bosch fuel injection system takes continuous readings on variables like engine temperature, intake manifold pressure and r.p.m.'s, and feeds the data into an electronic "brain" composed of 220 components, including transistors and diodes.

The net result is a fantastically responsive gas pedal. Immediate. Unbalky. As advanced as the car it propels.

If fuel injection is a better way to make an engine go, front-wheel drive is a better way to make a car go. Front-wheel drive allows our Sports Coupe to gobble up curves, ignore crosswinds, and sneer at ice and snow.

To round out the sheer joy of handling this machine, it also comes packed with these standard features: 4-on-the-floor synchromesh gear box, rack-and-pinion steering, steel-belted radial tires, OHV hemi-head engine that does 0-60 in 11.9 seconds, power-assisted

disc brakes all around, tachometer, electric windows, rear window defogger, molded bucket seats, carpeting, and tinted glass. We could

go on. \$4,175*

The new Renault 15 Coupe.

At \$3,325* the Coupe is a most tempting alternative. While it doesn't have all the sophistications of the Sports Coupe, it does have the same front-wheel drive, steering and gear box. Which means it'll drive circles around every sport coupe around. Except one.

RENAULT

World's largest producer of front-wheel drive cars.



TIME THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE June 26, 1972 Vol. 99, No. 26

THE NATION

AMERICAN NOTES

Hanky-Panky

When the President of the U.S. makes a sudden, unexplained move during what is supposed to be a weekend of rest, it sends a ripple of consternation across the land. That is what happened when President Nixon, relaxing pened when President Nixon, relaxing the president of the pr

To make matters murkier, White House spokesmen offered the lamest excuses. Speculation mounted. Surely the balloon could not have gone up? No, it had not, but the summer pollen count had. Quite simply, the President was escaping from the pollen hanging heavy over Camp David. Indeed, one wonders at the effort to cover up the President's allergy. Millions of Americans who have itched and sneezed through the ragweed season would understand, sympathize and even take a measure of comfort in knowing that the President, with all the perquisites of office and inhouse physicians, suffers just like anyone else at hay-fever time



BASIL & HIS MOTHER REUNITED

Sale of the Centuries

Yes sir, folks, step right up, today only, one per customer, all sales final, for the price of eight crisp \$10 bills or four used 20s, get your red-hot \$100 bills!

Chicago's United America Bank needed no such earny-barker approach to create a run on the bank. To cele-brate the firm's tenth anniversary, officials decided to forgo the standard protional hoopla and instead advertised a money sale. Each of the first 35 customers in line last Wednesday morning got to purchase a \$100 bill for \$80. There were similar sales of descending denominations capped by the sale of 1,800 silver dollars at half prollars at

The gimmick was not lost on Chicago bargian hunters. The most enterprising among them were the four Johnson brothers: Linton, Wallace, Ron and Carl, who managed to be the first four fully, arriving a fit he bank's door at closing time the day before the sale. Said Linton, the eldest at 24: "We had all we needed. We brought some sandwishs for dinner and breakfast and a rectered to the sale of the sale of the control of the sale of the The Johnsons made a party of it, dancing and sniping through the night.

Other members of the United 35 dozed in sleeping bags, played cards and listened to radios. The sale was over in two hours, costing the bank only \$2,740. Bank President John L. Cooley has received phone calls from other bank managers who said they would like to give the gambit a try. Check your local listings for time and place.

He's Mine. No, He's Mine

On a recent warm evening in Key West, Fla., a sandy-haired, blue-eyed teen-age boy swam ashore carrying a compass, knife and can opener. He later appeared at a highway-patrol office and told the authorities, tearfully, that he did not know who he was.

While the amnesic lad marked time by doing odd jobs for the Salvation Army and playing honky-tonk piano, distraight mothers of runaways called Key West by the hundreds, claiming ents showed up, identifying the boy as Kim Basil Kadas, 16, of East Chiega, Dal. Kim recognized his mother and departed for home with his parents, leaving those agreements of the control of the control of the control of the claiming sandy-haired, blue-eyed teenage boys as their lost sons.



CONNALLY ON RANCH NEAR BUENOS AIRES

DIPLOMACY

Men in Motion:

THE sensitive diplomatic circuitry that links Washington, Peking, Moscow and Paris was fairly sputtering last week. First the chief American delegate to the suspended Paris peace talks. Ambassador William Porter, returned to his post after several weeks' absence and sounded a relatively optimistic note upon arrival. He carefully avoided suggestions that any new development had taken place concerning the talks, but he stressed that President Richard Nixon is "intensely interested" in reaching a negotiated settlement. The U.S. had previously insisted that it would stay away from the talks unless there was some sign of serious North Vietnamese interest in negotiations. A day or two earlier, it had been reported that Hanoi's chief negotiator, Xuan Thuy, was also on his way back to Paris with new instructions.

At the same time, Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny journeyed to Hanoi for talks with North Vietnamese leaders. But what lent extraordinary interest to those diplomatic travels was the news of another mission: only four days after he had returned from a visit to Tokyo, Presidential Adviser Henry Kissinger left Washington for Peking.

Clearly something fascinating was going on—probably focusing on Viet Nam—even if the various journeys were not specifically connected. The White House insisted that Kissinger's latest jaunt was merely a follow-up to the Peking summit and would deal with "the normalization of relations between normalization of relations between Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler added tantalizingly that the discussions would







KISSINGER WITH JAPANESE POLITICIANS IN TOKYO RESTAURANT

Something Going On

not deal with "routine matters," and high Administration officials said privately that there was definitely a link between Porter's return to Paris and Kissinger's return to Peking. Another Nixon emissary, globetrotting former Treasury Secretary John Connally, meanwhile, will be in the South Pacific this week on his way to Southeast Asia.

For once, Henry Kissinger had taken special care to inform the Japanese of his forthcoming China visit. Mending fences in Tokyo, he had generously apologized for last year's shokku when the Japanese were not told of President Nixon's impending visit to the Chinese capital. "We failed to anticipate the extent of Japanese reaction," he explained. He met with Premier Eisaku Sato-who later in the week announced his expected retirement (TIME, June 19). Kissinger also talked with 85 distinguished Japanese ranging from government officials and opposition politicians to businessmen, intellectuals and journalists. He reiterated the reasons for Nixon's new China policy, and he assured the Japanese that the U.S. does not want Japan to go nuclear. Then, instead of flying on to Peking, which would have made Tokyo look like a way station, he accorded extra emphasis to the importance of his notably successful visit to Japan by flying home first before recrossing the Pacific.

On the surface, it was surprising that the Chinese would welcome Kissinger when North Viet Nam is being badly hurt by intensive U.S. air strikes (see THE WORLD). A week earlier, Peking had sharply attacked the U.S. for its bombing in Viet Nam-some of which has taken place within a few seconds flying time of the Chinese border. Washington dismissed Peking's comments as intended to mollify the North Vietnamese, who would rightly interpret Kissinger's welcome in Peking as a slap at them. But many China experts believed Peking was genuinely warning Washington that the Chinese must not be pushed too far. For the moment, how ever, they evidently had no intention of allowing the U.S. bombing and mining of North Viet Nam to damage the progress toward better U.S.-Chinese relations. Like the Soviets, they have privately expressed their disapproval of both Hanoi's invasion of the South and its rigidity at the bargaining table. The effect of both the Peking and Moscow summits has been to isolate Hanoi, and last week's events reminded the North Vietnamese of this fact. "It's a strange sight watching three big powers move in on one small one," remarked a senior U.S. official, "especially when two of its protectors are involved

First Steps. Kissinger's visit also helped dispel, at least for the moment, a fresh spate of rumors that Chairman Mon Tse-tung was seriously ill or even dying. Mao has not appeared in public has failed to great two recent visitors—Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and Lois Wheeler Snow, widow of Author Edgar Snow—whom he mighting the state of the state

would not have been invited to Peking. Nor would he have been welcome if the Chinese leadership were engaged in a serious foreign policy debate. There probably was a recent meeting of the Chinese Central Committee—all of China's important leaders dropped out of sight during the first week of June mestic problems like the gap in the party leadership created by the fall of Defense Minister Lin Piao and five other members of the Polithuro Last year.

Do the travels of Kissinger and Pedgorny have a common goal? The idea persists—nourished by oblique clues like Nixon's failure to mention South Vietnames President Nguyen Van Thieu in his announcement of the mining of North Viet Nam's harbors last month—that the first steps of some grand design might be taking place.

Podgorny can be expected to give his hosts a report of sorts on the Moscow summit, and to discuss the problem of getting Soviet supplies to Hanoi while North Vietnamese harbors are mined—as well as to offer a few soothing words about why Moscow reacted so middly to the mining in the first place. Moscow is miffed at the Chinese refuse to the Chinese refuse to the Chinese with the control of the Chinese refuse the Chinese refuse

But Podgorny's trip, like Kissinger's, could also be an effort to determine whether there exists a middle ground between the US. and North Vietnamese attitudes toward a settlement. As if to demonstrate its tacit approval of the Podgorny mission, the US. last week suspended its bombing raids to the Hanoi area for the duration of the visit.

ARMED FORCES

Lavelle's Private War

No tradition is more sacred and vial to the U.S.—or any democracy—than the supremacy of civilian autority over the military. Limited wan thority over the military. Limited wan to the control of the control of the usual strain on the bonds of the tradition. In Korea, it cost General Douglas MacArthur his command: in Viet Man, it led General William Westmoreland to liken his pot to fighting with General John Lavelle, Viet Nam had produced no outright defiance of presidential strictures on the conduct of

In August 1971, Lavelle took command of all U.S. Air Force units in the Viet Nam conflict. Nervous, not very personable, he nonetheless was respected for his tenacious concern for the welfare of his men. When he arrived, the North Vietnamese were well along within their borders on the massive buildup for last April's all-out offensive. Lavelle's air reconnaissance crews provided a regular flow of reports and photographs chronicling its progress. A vet-eran Air Force "tiger" who flew 76 combat missions in World War II, Lavelle, 55, decided he could not sit idly by while Hanoi continued to assemble its war machine. So he made the extraordinary decision to take matters into his own hands.

Defying the directives laid down by the White House on bombing North Viet Nam, time and again over a period of four months from November to March, he secretly sent his planes (mostly F-4 Phantoms) north to hit unauthorized targets. To cover his actions, the official reports of the missions were falsified all along the line to describe them as "protective reaction" strikes. In Pentagon jargon, that means a pilot has let loose on a target because that target, usually a missile battery, has fired or was preparing to fire on his plane. During Lavelle's tenure, only such enemy action made bombing in North Viet Nam permissible

Troubled. Washington might never have learned of Lavelle's raids had not an Air Force sergeant in Viet Nam involved in falsifying the reports become troubled when his immediate commanding officer quipped that even the President did not know what the fighterbombers were doing. The sergeant wrote Iowa Senator Harold Hughes "to inform you of what is happening and to find out if this falsification of classified documents is legal and proper." Hughes suspected not, and had a copy of the letter hand-carried to Air Force Chief of Staff General John Ryan on March 8. Within 24 hours Ryan had the Air Force's inspector general, Lieut. General Louis L. Wilson Jr., on a plane

He found Lavelle was indeed exceeding his command authority. Wilson specifically pinpointed 147 sorties into North Viet Nam by Lavelle's planes in violation of the war's Rules of Engagement. The bombings had been reported as protective reaction strikes when, in fact, there had been no enemy firings, and Lavelle was choosing his own targets. There may well have been many more than the 147 the inspector general identified during the four months in question, Lavelle's planes reported 1,300 protective reaction strike or

Lavelle was ordered home. Given the battered image of the military, Ryan hoped that the matter could be kept within the Pentagon. He offered Lavelle two options: 1) another assignment and the loss of two stars, or 2) retirement with a reduction to the three-star rank of lieutenant general. Lavelle wisely



RETIRED GENERAL LAVELLE
Defying strictures.

chose the latter. He retired on April 7 with a pension of \$2,250 a month.

But four-star generals commanding the nation's air war are scarcely allowed just to fade away, and the House Armed Services Committee appointed a special subcommittee to investigate Lavelle's retirement. Last week Layelle and Ryan appeared before the congressional committee. Relaxed and unrepentant, Lavelle blandly acknowledged that he had made what he termed "a very liberal interpretation" of the Rules of Engagement in ordering his pilots to hit north. Would he do it over again? a committee member asked. "Absolutely." the general replied. "The strikes were specifically directed at air-defense targets, where the buildup had increased in preparation for the invasion

Was General Creighton Abrams, commander of all U.S. forces in Viet Nam, aware of the missions? "I believe General Abrams knew what I was doing," Lavelle told the Congressmen. He added, however, that he was "positive" Abrams did not know that the strike reports were being falsified.

Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin urged the Air Force to courtmartial Lavelle, who, though now a civilian, can legally be returned to stand military trial. Proxmire rightly termed Lavelle's shoot-from-the-hip action a violation of "the principles of civilian control over the military." Then there was the haunting possibility that Lavelle's raids might have contributed to the mysterious breakdown of Kissinger's secret peace negotiations in Paris last November-the very month Lavelle began his extracurricular activity with strikes at three North Vietnamese airfields. Beyond that is yet a fresh puzzlement in the often baffling conduct of the war: how one man could get away with such grave and potentially disastrous cowbovism for four months without his superiors in Viet Nam or the Pentagon knowing it.

POLITICS

The Kennedy Question

With George McGovern's delegates proliferating, many Democrats have assumed that he could be denied the presidential nomination only if a conveniential nomination only if a conveniential nomination only if a conveniential nomination of a could be engineered for Edward ksnewood any interest in making the stone of the convenient of the

First the Boston Globe published a story speculating that Kennedy might accept the vice-presidential nomination on a ticket with George McGovern. "It would be presumptuous of me to turn down something that nobody has offered," Kennedy was quoted as saying.

As soon as the Globe story was out, Kennedy met Capitol reporters and declared emphatically: "I am not a candidate for President nor would I accept a draft, nor am I a candidate for Vice President nor would I accept a draft." Then, in immediate contradiction, he control with a first presence on the control with a first presence on the ber, he "of course" would consider running for Vice President.

What did that mean? That he mean to signal McGovern that he was available for second spot? If so, Kennedy anglist simply have called the South Davailable intermediaries. That his own withinking on the entire subject remains ambivalent and imprecise? Perhaps, But presumaby; if Kennedy would run for Democratic victory in November, he would also run for President on the same grounds. Kennedy did not clarify cloud and the could also run four President on the same grounds. Kennedy did not clarify cloud and the clouds all possibilities.

What McGovern Would Mean to the Country



Along the campaign trail George McGovern has issued a specific set of blueprints for how he would after the nation's economic and dejense policies. But he has also said very little about some matters, notably foreign policy. Neuring nomination, McGovern has become somewhat less precise on his specifics and somewhat more forthcoming on the spass in his world view. In this five-page Political Report, TIME analyzes what McGovern would mean as President.

Economics: Leveling Out

IN a skit at a McGovern rally in Manhattan's Madison Square Garden last week, Showman Mike Nichols, playing an all-round expert, tried to explain the candidate's economic policy to Worried Liberal Elaine May.

May: I just love his economic pro-

gram, but what is it?
Nichols: Well, in broad outline—
May: No, I know it in broad outline. What is it specifically?

Nichols: I can only give it to you in

A skit at a Nixon rally could hardly have pinked McGovern more deftly in his most vulnerable spot. Earlier this year, as a lightly regarded hopfeil in a jammed Democratic field, McGovern seemed remarkshly precise. Once he began winning primaries, his positions were put to deep analysis. McGovern's figures just did not add up, and the discrepancies were great enough to suggest that the Prairie Populist had not Now that he has the nomination al-

Now that he has the Hommaton amost in his grasp, McGovern has fuzzed much of his original arithmetic. But one thing is clear: in tone and direction, his program is a design for the most basic change in the nation's economy, and indeed its whole society, since the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt.

"Each American should pay his fair share, and each American should receive his fair share," says McGovern. To him that mean great family fortunes would be broken up; the wealthy would pay higher taxes; incomes would be leveled. Corporate taxes would ras sharply. The Government would take over more of the planning of investment. The American economy would with high social spending, low defens with high social spending, low derections spending and more central directions.

Part of the money raised by the tax increases and by cuts in defense spending would go to the poor. Part would be spent by the Government to upgrade education, fight pollution, improve rapid transit and hire people who cannot find jobs in the private economy. Private investment would probably suffer. But McGovern's brain-trusters—mostly economists at M.I.T. Harvard, Yale, Northwestern and Princeton, who get advice from Maverick John Kenneth Galbratth—are not worried. They are that U.S. business would be kept nent investment and more spending by the no-longer poor.

The Senator has yet to make clear exactly how large the grants to the poor would be, and precisely how would be taxed just how much to pay for them. Having issued one set of numbers, and backed away from many of them, he must soon come forward with some solid figures. As far as can be determined, this is his current position:

MINIMUM INCOME. McGovern's basic idea is to replace the present inefficient, bureaucratic welfare programs with direct federal "grants" for everyone, from billionaires to newborn ghetto babies. Actually, millions of people would never see the money; the grants would be only phantom figures on their tax statements. At first, the Senator set the grants at \$1,000 per person per year, but only the very poor would get that much. The grants would be taxed, and taxpayers would lose their present \$750 personal exemptions, with the result that most people would have at least part of their \$1,000 grant eaten up by higher taxes. After this complex tax jiggling, McGovern's initial estimates were that a family of four with an income of \$8,000 would collect \$2,000 from the Government. A family with a \$12,000 income would collect nothing. Families earning more than \$12,000 would suffer progressively more severe tax increases

In both finance and philosophy, this program goes far beyond the welfarereform bill (H.R. 1) that Nixon got the House to pass last year. Both programs would establish the principle of a minimum income, equalize welfare payments across the country, and have the Federal Government take over the funding of them, thus relieving states and cities of what has become a crushing fiscal burden. But H.R. 1 would pay only \$2,400 a year to a family of four, leaving it well below the officially designated urban poverty line of \$3,968; McGovern's \$4,000 payments would lift the city family barely above the line. And his plan is much more than a welfare scheme. It aims at a vast redistribution of income, not just from the rich to the poor, but also from the uppermiddle class to the lower-middle class.

The obvious drawback is the cost. McGovern staffers calculate it at \$50 billion a year. They claim that \$23 billion could be offise they cutuback is not believed to be compared to the compar

Even these dubious calculations would oblige McGovern to raise \$27 billion in new tax revenue. He says that most of this would come from steeper than \$2,000 a year. He once estimates \$2,000 a year. He once estimates \$2,000 a year. He once estimates \$2,000 b racket at a mere debt average net tax increase in the \$12,000-to-\$20,000 bracket at a mere \$21-whether per person or per family was not clear. Later he revised the calculations of the state of the state





MEETING OF McGOVERN ADVISERS AT HARVARD (FAR LEFT: J. KENNETH GALBRAITH)

The arithmetic may be fuzzy, but the direction is clear.

come group would average \$222. The increase would average \$1,001 for families earning \$20,000 to \$25,000, and \$4,021 on family incomes between \$25,000 and \$50,000. The computations so horrified McGovern that he sent the whole program back to his economist for redrafting.

Subsequently, McGovern has hinted that the grants might be reduced. He has said that fixing on \$1,000 "may have been a mistake." The grants could not be cut too much without keeping some of the poor in poverty, but they might, for example, be lowered below \$1,000 per person in large families. In any case, McGovern has yet to prove that he can devise a plant hat will accomplish his goals without forcing unacceptable tax increases, especially for the middle

TAX REFORM. Above and beyond the tax increases that would finance the minimum-income plan, McGovern has called for reforms that he says would raise \$28 billion for new social programs and that would have the effect of hitting many upper-bracket taxpayers twice. He has often spoken about closing "loopholes," but he has singled out only one-the depletion allowance for oil and other minerals, which he would gradually reduce. Pressed last week by Republican members of the Joint Economic Committee, he testified that he was "inclined" to keep three of the most important privileges that benefit individual taxpayers. They are the tax exemptions for interest on state and local bonds, and deductions for charitable contributions and interest payments on home mortgages

Yet McGovern would force the three-quarters of a million U.S. families whose incomes are above \$50,000 to pay a minimum tax even if they had huge, legitimate deductions. The payment would be 75% of the tax rates on straight salaries. It is impossible to say

exander Hamilton contended that inequality of property "would exist as long as liberty existed, and that it would unavoidably result from that very liberty itself."

Clearly, McGovern's egalitarianism would cause severe dislocations in the economy. Inherited wealth is a source of the risk capital that helps new companies get started and nourishes inventions. Economists dispute just how important it is for these purposes, but none doubt that much less of it would be available under McGovern's program.

There would also be less corporate

profit. Business taxes would be raised by anywhere from \$13 billion to \$17 billion, depending on what McGovern statements one reads, but even at minimum this would be a walloping 19% raise. This would be accomplished by knocking out breaks for corporations that have been written into law since 1960. The two chief benefits to be removed are accelerated depreciation and the 7% tax credit on investments in new or modernized plants and machinery.

Surprisingly, these changes might not reduce by very much the profits that many companies report to shareholders. Hit hardest would be companies that have huge fixed investments in plants, and those that have put the investment credit right into current profits instead of spreading them out over many years. For example, U.S. Steel last year reported after-tax profits of \$155 million; under McGovern's plan, its profits would have been \$131 million-a drop of \$24 million. By contrast, ITT's earnings would have been down only from \$337 million to \$328 million, and General Motors would have lost only \$2 million of its \$1.9 billion net. Yet even the companies that would not suffer much immediately would feel the impact over the long pull. Reason: the companies that do not report their investment credits as current profits put them into reserves for future use. With the credits gone, these companies would have less of reserves—and thus less to spend for expansion and modernization

Economists sympathetic to McGovern argue that investment would be encouraged as a result of demand built up by the minimum-income program and heavy social spending. Companies, they believe, would simply have to expand to supply an enlarging market. Conservative economists reply that businesses would spend less to expand and modernize, because the costs of investment would be higher. The result would be a slower growth of productivity. Interest rates might also go up. Reason: businesses would have to borrow more of whatever they did invest -at the very time that McGovern's tax program was reducing the supply of savings available for loans

SOCIAL SPENDING. McGovern proposes eventually to spend \$55 billion a year on new and/or expanded federal programs. The extra spending includes: \$15 billion for the Federal Govern-

what any family would actually pay, but 75% of the present rate on a taxable income of \$50,000 is \$12,795. One consequence of the minimum tax: corporations would be tempted to reward their executives not with salary raises

but with fancy fringes.

Heirs of affluent people would also be penalized. Taxes on individual inheritances in excess of \$60,000 would jump, reaching a maximum of 77% on amounts of \$500,000 or more. (At present, the maximum rate is 77% on estates of more than \$10 million.) Because the new tax would apply to individual inheritances instead of total estates, a person would do better to will his lifetime earnings to, say, ten beneficiaries instead of one or two. Breaking up the estate into many smaller inheritances would reduce the tax bite. Thus the affluent would have an incentive to bear more children and to invest not in securities or real estate but in jewels. The latter could be easily handed down from parents to children without the taxman knowing of it.

Besides raising money for a long list of McGovern spending programs, the high inheritance tax has the aim of dismantling the great American family fortunes. Families could no longer pass on from generation to generation the power of the Mellons or Rockefellers or Kennedys. Is that a proper aim? The philosophical debate is as old as the Republic, and it split the Founding Fathers. James Madison advocated laws that "would reduce extreme wealth towards a state of mediocrity and raise extreme indigence toward a state of com fort"-a reasonable description of McGovern's goals. Thomas Jefferson argued against perpetuation of wealth. contending among other things that the assurance of a large inheritance "sometimes does injury to the morals of youth by rendering them independent of, and disobedient to, their parents." But Alment to take over one-third of the financing of education and thereby enable states and cities to reduce property taxes,

\$3 billion to build schools and hospitals,

\$3 billion for pollution control, \$3 billion for public transit, \$1.5 billion for drug control,

\$2 billion for assistance to civilian research and development.

In addition them would be a crash in addition them would be a crash in addition them to hire job seekers and puit them to work building housing, public-transit and sewage-plant projects. There would also be a comprehensive plan of medical insurance, financed separately by an increase in payroll taxes, and expenses of unspecified size to retrain and pay at 80% of full salary the people thrown out of

work by McGovern's defense slashes. This program raises the question of whether McGovern understands, as Lyndon Johnson did not, that spending more money does not necessarily cure social ills. At minimum, though, McGovern has picked the right targets with rare exceptions, such as his proposal with rare exceptions, such as his proposal and the products, his plans zero to no pobious and urgent so-

cial needs. McGovern would also begin the long-overdue



The overriding question again is whether the nation can afford it. Mc-Govern's answer is easy and superficially reassuring: yes. His \$28 billion in tax reforms and \$32 billion in defense savings (see following story) would cover the \$55 billion of new social spending. Yet the math is tricky. Some Democratic economists calculate that his defense cutbacks would save \$10 billion less than he thinks. His revenue proposals could raise less than he estimates because Congress tends to shave down proposals for tax increases. His social programs could easily be costlier than he calculates because Congress has a propensity for jacking up spending.

Slim Morgin. The margin for macleulation is perilously thin. A study by predominantly Democratic economists at the Brookings Institution concluded that by fiscal 1975, President Nixon's existing and proposed 1817 billion, even lit the economy was operating at full employment. So much red ink in a fully employent conson could upickly make necessary and unban family of four out of powerty unban family of four out of powerty.

Large increases in teacher salaries and construction costs could undermine McGovern's school-financing programs. In order to avoid that outcome, taxes might have to be increased even more sharply.

It is easy to disparage any part of McGovern's program, but it must be judged as a whole. The spending programs that he proposes would be impossibly costly without the defense savings. McGovern himself recognizes that the income tax increases that the middle class would be this with would be politically unsalable without the property at refler envisioned in his education proposals and the increased equity in tance- and corporate-tax suggestions. Though fuzzy in detail, his program does hang together conceptually.

The advantages and the drawbacks are clear. One economist high in the Nixon Administration concedes cautiously: "Assuming that everything can be funded and it is not inflationary -and those are big ifs-McGovern would equal full employment. But he would probably mean lower productivity and slower growth." Is this the kind of economy and society that the people want? Voters cannot judge intelligently until they know more about the real cost and who would pay exactly how much. McGovern must be both more candid and more precise on those passion-rousing issues, which concern not only the pocketbook but also the whole future direction of American society.



Defense: Pulling Back

GEORGE McGovern presidency would shake the Pentagon to its subterranean fall-out shelters. He has proposed a \$32 billion slash in the defense budget within three years and spelled out precisely how he would achieve it (see chart, next page). As he defended that position before a Joint Economic Committee hearing on Capitol Hill last week, it was apparent that arms is the area in which McGovern has been most specific and will not waffle. To support his point that national security is threatened less from abroad than by "the deterioration of our society from within." McGovern quoted President Eisenhower, who warned in 1953: "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired, signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed.

If McGovern had his way, more generals than rockets might be fired. As one possibility for saving military money, he noted that the Armed Forces are now "ridiculously top-heavy," pointing out that the U.S. has fewer troops than in 1964, but more officers above the rank of lieutenant colonel. A bit belt-ingerently, the former World War II bomber pilot declared. "I'm not overlied to the properties of the properties

Whether the McGovern budget and degrees of force that might be found necessary is debaulde. He insists that there exactly in the degree of force that might be found necessary is debaulde. He insists that there are more than the degree of th



"The old bomber pilot."

THE NATION

but could also mean that his cut is actually less drastic than it looks.

McGovern's savings in strategic nuclear weapons would come mainly from phasing out the less versatile liquidfueled Titan ICBM and reducing the strategic bombing force-on the grounds that the U.S.S.R. is cutting back its hombers and the U.S. needs only enough of them to complicate Soviet defensive planning

McGovern becomes impatient with the complex theories of what might be needed to fight a nuclear war, arguing that there are no effective defenses and that once such a war starts, the choice between "calamity and catastrophe" is meaningless. The point is to deter a nuclear exchange, and McGovern insists that beyond a minimum, the number of missiles that opposing sides have is

The candidate argues that the U.S. nuclear-submarine fleet alone is all that is really essential to deter an enemy from attacking, since there is no way to simultaneously locate, much less destroy, enough of these vessels. He sees the future of land ICBMs and bombers as limited, but considers their added deterrent value worth maintaining at their relatively low cost. He would modernize existing B-52 bombers rather than develop the new B-1 bomber. He applauds the SALT limitations on anti-ballisticmissile systems on the grounds that they

are essentially ineffective. While some independent strategicweapons specialists describe McGovern's reasoning as "simple-minded," and his faith in the invulnerability of the submarine as too extreme, few quarrel violently with his nuclear policies.

of the U.S. to airlift troops swiftly into Europe to reinforce the defense in such a case. Some U.S. pullback by the Nixon Administration seems likely as talks on mutual reductions with the Soviet Union are planned-and McGovern could be faulted for removing any Soviet incentive to bargain.

The McGovern assault on carriers is based on the claim that the flattops are simply too vulnerable in any war with an enemy that has sophisticated tactical missiles. He concedes the usefulness of the carrier in emergencies "to show the flag" and in a Viet Nam-style war in which they do not come under serious attack. But he considers them too costly for these limited functions-and notes that neither the Soviet Union nor China has any attack carriers at all so far. The carriers' defenders, of course, regard them as an invaluable means of extending U.S. power throughout the world in any limited war situation. They see great dangers in McGovern's plan to have only two carriers stationed out

of the European theater

White Flag. While McGovern's defense posture can be defended as falling far short of "running up the white as Defense Secretary Melvin flag. Laird has charged, its most serious deficiency may be its failure to link the level of military power with a clear statement of how McGovern views U.S. commitments abroad. McGovern has not yet drawn more than a rough outline of his foreign policy. He does, however, accept the notion that the U.S. can almost dismiss Asia as an area in which U.S. interests will require a military presence. His celebrated vow to withdraw U.S. forces from Viet Nam and the rest of Indochina would further reduce U.S. military commitments. He would also withdraw the U.S. from SEATO, dismissing the treaty as "one of those Dulles pacts that has never meant anything." He seems unworried by complaints that withdrawal from Asia might exacerbate hostility between China and Japan and give Japan an incentive to develop nuclear weapons.

McGovern has been attacked for his readiness to abandon the Saigon government as being inconsistent with his determination that, as President, he would "not let Israel go under." Mc-Govern sees Israel as "a democratic nation, whose elected leadership has as firm a support among its people as any government in the world," in contrast with Saigon's government, which he has termed "a corrupt dictatorship which

long ago lost the support of its people." He has condemned U.S. support of the Greek military government and charged that for too long U.S. policy has been "obsessed with the fear of international Communism," when in fact, some of the worst scoundrels round the world sail under an anti-Communist banner." He adds: "I don't like Communism, but I don't think we have any great obligation to save the world from it. That's a choice other coun-

141/014 114 177 0	THE LOSE WILLIAMS	MICOCAEKIA IIA 1212
300,000	MILITARY TROOPS IN EUROPE	130,000
2.39 million	MILITARY TROOPS (ACTIVE DUTY)	1.74 million
16	AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	<u>-</u>

(POLARIS) 21 SLBM (POSEIDON) 20 7 (POSEIDON) 38888888

irrelevant. The U.S. has far more warheads than the 200 he figures are necessary to destroy the limited targets that would have to be attacked to render either China or Russia helpless.

McGovern thus sees no need to continue the program of placing more warheads within single missiles, for example in converting the Polaris submarines into the MIRVed Poseidon system or in MIRVing the Minuteman ICBMs. The fact that the U.S. has been doing this, he argues, only ensures that the Russians will not stop until they deploy MIRVed missiles too. He assails the Nixon Administration's practice of developing such systems partly as a bargaining chip to gain SALT agreements. This is "a grave and costly tactical blunder: our ability to build these systems should be just as effective for bargaining purposes as actual construction.

Some, however, do worry about a possible Soviet catch-up in nuclear technology-although they do not claim that this would necessarily increase the danger of nuclear war. Far more controversial are McGovern's proposals for a unilateral 56% reduction in U.S. forces assigned to NATO defenses in Europe and his proposal to slash the number of U.S. aircraft carriers from 16 to six.

McGovern justifies the U.S. troop withdrawal from Europe largely on his analysis that NATO and the opposing Warsaw Pact forces are roughly in balance, that defensive forces always require far fewer troops than does an attacking force and that the remaining sizable U.S. contingent would be enough to assure NATO allies that they would not be abandoned in the event of a Soviet attack. McGovern probably places too much reliance on the ability tries have to make." Going beyond the Nixon Doctrine, McGovern says that he would prefer that nations like Brazil or India not turn Communist, but that if they did, it would not "fundamentally affect our interests." McGovern thus applauds Nixon's over the properties of the McGovern that is personally the properties of the McGovern that applauds Nixon's over pull all U.S. forces out of Taiwan, abandoning that government. He also arrugues that South Korea is so much

stronger than its foes in the North that U.S. troops can also be withdrawn from there. In



Society: Loosening Up

It is 1973, and the neighborhood draft dedger triumphattly has returned home from Sweden to take one of the newly created jobs at Freedom Fleet. Utild, a bus company shutting phetot children to realistly bulanced schools in triater picks up his date at the friendly corner abortion parlor, stops next door at Pot City for some Acapulos gold, and then trips off to Timothy Leavy 5 Dixxland, a new chain of reck. "Wesl's own-doors abortion and the City of the Company of th

F George McGovern is elected President, such might be the exaggerated vision conjured up by his severest critics as well as his most ardent admirers. Though outlandish, the projection suggests something of the difficulty that McGovern faces in promulgating his social policies: how to allay the fears of one group while sustaining the hopes of the other. When he first declared his candidacy 17 months ago, Dark Horse McGovern could afford an image of permissiveness to solidify the allegiance of his youthful followers. Now, as the surprise Democratic front runner who needs to broaden his constituency, the proponent of "straight talk" is spinning out a few left-to-right curves on the more crucial social issues:

AMMESTY. McGovern once left the impression that, save for deserters, he favored unqualified anmesty for "those who, on the grounds of conscience, have refused to participate in the Viet Nam tragedy." In the Nebraska primary, where the anmesty issue was used against him, he hinted that he might recommend some form of volunteer service for draft evaders. "If I had left the country rather than participate in war, I would want to do that."

fact, there are those who worry that without a U.S. presence, South Korea might attack North Korea.

Clearly, McGovern's interest in domestic affairs transeneds his concern for world events, partly because he feels that U.S. influence will depend upon the quality of its society. He is at a huge disadvantage with Xinon in expertise and experience in global affairs, but he is moving to attract expert advice. He recently created a foreign polley task force under Abram Chayes, a Havyard to the control of the media of the control of the control of the media of the control of the control of the media of the control of the control of the media of the control of the control of the media of the control of the media of the control of the control of the media of the control of the control of the media of the control of the control of the control of the media of the control of the media of the control of the

arguing that America's safety does not depend upon sheer nuclear numbers, as the recent U.S.-Soviet agreements bear

McGovern is undoubtedly right in

witness. And there is always a mood in the country to cut back on arms in the wake of a war. But the net effect of Mc-Govern in the White House would likely be that the U.S. would be living more dangerously. No one can be sure, for example, that the nuclear arms race can be slowed more by the example of unilateral U.S. reductions than by bargaining based on threats of escalation. In its conventional-force deployment and in its diplomacy as well, the U.S. would probably pull back, worry less about competing with the Soviet Union for influence everywhere and be less ready to intervene if a nation slipped toward Communism. Those are drastic shifts in the postwar role of the U.S. in the world, and they raise momentous questions for the U.S. and its allies.

Since then he has not mentioned to the possible proviso, preferring to point out that his attitude on draft evasion was shared by Presidents Lincoln, Coolidge and Truman, all of whom granted amnesty following previous wars.

BUSING. Of all the Democratic conrenders. McGovern was deemed the strongest advocate of busing to achieve school desegregation. Shortly before the Florida primary, however, a column in the Washington Pozs claimed that Mc-Govern was on the verge of softening his stand on busing. The report was true; McGovern was considering a shift in position, but the Paris' revelation caused such a furor among his supporters that he held back.

Similarly, on TV's Issues and Assert, he allowed that he might look with favor upon the nomination of Sentant Robert powers are the statement of the statement of the statement of the West Virginian, who is antibusing. Next aday McGovern terated the statement. His present stand is that he is "sympatic; or profitted by the statement of the work of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the work of the statement of the

that busing is an "important tool for breaking down some segregation."

ABORTION. "Abortion is a private matter which should be decided by a pregnant woman and her own doctor." McGovern has said. "Once the decision is made, I do not feel that the laws should stand in the way of its implementation."

In Nebraska last month, responding to accusations that he favors abortion. McGovern insisted that there must be regulating legislation: "You can't just let anybody walk in and request an abortion." More recently, he has submerged his personal beliefs about abortion, stating that it is an issue that each state must decide.

DRUGS. McGovern opposes the legalization of marijuana. He does, however, favor reducing the charge of possession from a felony to a misdemeanor punishable by fines and not prison sentences. As for hard drugs, he says that no penalty is too harsh in dealing with the "murderous, unprincipled" pushers.

On occasion he has tempered his current stand on marijuana by suggesting that, pending further research into its possible deleterious effects, a more promising approach might be to regulate the weed along the same lines as alcohol and tobacco.



CRIME

Philip & Astrid & Etc.

Philip Bailley, 29, seemed the very model of a modern, upwardly mobile lawyer. In 1966, he was the Crescent Cities, Md., winner of the Speak Up for America contest sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. He graduated from Washington's Catholic University law school in 1969, and everybody got a good laugh when his classmates named him in the school's lampoon newspaper as the future attorney "most likely to be disbarred." He built a practice that earned him \$25,000 a year, most of it in government legal fees for defending the indigent.

Now Philip Bailley's world has collapsed. He stands indicted in U.S. district court on 22 counts of morals offenses, including prostitution procurement and violation of the Mann Act. The charges reportedly involve inducing into prostitution secretaries and office workers on Capitol Hill and one Government woman attorney (who was fired when the case broke)

Blackmail. Bailley's troubles grew out of his activities with Astrid Leeflang, an old flame. While she was a student at the University of Maryland, Bailley brought her to his Washington apartment for drinks. Soon Bailley introduced the girl, whom he affectionately refers to as "old Fling Flang," to other men. His relationship with Astrid may have been part of a pattern extending over three years. Some women have testified that Bailley would take photographs of girls in the nude with whom he spent the night and then blackmail them into prostitution

The Government brought charges after raiding Bailley's apartment in April on a complaint by Astrid, who had become disenchanted. FBI agents found 164 photographs of nude women known by Bailley, various sexual devices and four address books containing the names of 200 women. The Government claims that it has built its case on statements from eight women, some of whom have agreed to testify that, having seduced and photographed them, Bailley then threatened to show the pictures to their families and employers unless they worked for him as prostitutes.

For his part, Bailley categorically denies all charges and coolly defended his swinging style. The pictures? "Women get a thrill out of having their pictures taken in the nude. You take them up to your apartment, make love to them, take their picture, make love to them again. It sure as hell beats watching television. Any man in America has the First Amendment right to take pictures like that. Of course, that conflicts with the moral code of the Baptists on the grand jury." The sexual accouterments? "Hell, anybody who digs sex has stuff like that around his apartment. As for the women involved, Bailley

insists: "Those poor women. The only

thing they did wrong was to love me. Now the Government is going to destroy them and me. I am not guilty of running a prostitution ring. I may be guilty of fornication. Those Justice Department bureaucrats just don't understand my life-style, which is the lifestyle of half the people in America my age. The bureaucrats are astounded to hear that anyone could have intercourse on the first date. They can't believe that



ATTORNEY PHILIP BAILLEY Beats watching television.

they're not still back in the 1940s. That's what the whole thing is about,

Unpersuaded, Judge Charles Richey, after a closed-door session, ordered Bailley committed to St. Elizabeths Hospital for mental observation

Hoax's End

What began as a grand and intricate caper, a hoax of hoaxes hatched on a Spanish island, ended last week in two Manhattan courtrooms. Author Clifford Irving, his wife Edith and Researcher Richard Suskind were sentenced to jail terms for fabricating an autobiography of Howard Hughes and selling it to the McGraw-Hill Book Co. for \$750,000. In a federal court, Irving was given 30 months, Edith two months, with Edith going to jail first so that their two children will not be deprived of both parents at one time. Suskind, who helped with the research on the bogus manuscript, got six months in a state court. The trio has returned none of the money paid to them by McGraw-Hill, and are obligated to repay the \$766 .-000, which includes expenses, that the company says is owed them. In addition, each of the Irvings was fined \$10,-000. Presumably Irving still intends to pay for his folly by writing a book about how the threesome did their nonbook. Thirty months should be plenty of time.

Where's Manny?

The continuing gang war between New York City's embattled Mafia clans has deteriorated from messy to just plain murky. The showdown began openly enough when reputed Mafia Chieftain Joe Colombo was gunned down last year at an outdoor rally for his Italian-American Civil Rights League. Then in April "Crazy Joe" Gallo. Colombo's archenemy, was assassinated in the relative privacy of a Little Italy clam house. Last month the nephew of Carlo Gambino, boss of the nation's strongest Mafia family and a Colombo ally, was kidnaped. Or was he?

The Gambino caper proved so perplexing that a special federal grand jury was impaneled last week to sort out the details. As pieced together by Justice Department officials, the case sounds like a chapter out of The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight. It seems that the missing nephew, Emmanuel ("Manny Boy") Gambino, 29, was not one of Uncle Carlo's favorites. Assigned as a loan shark, Manny doled out the better part of \$1,000,000 in Gambino family money to borrowers who were very tough in resisting his demands for repayment. Worse yet, a few months ago, Manny reportedly announced that he wanted to divorce his wife to marry a flashy blonde modeling student he had set up with an apartment and a new Cadillac. The Mafiosi were aghast. For one thing, divorce suits often expose embarrassing financial arrangements. For another, iilted wives have a way of blabbing their troubles. Don Carlo's decision was final: paramour yes, divorce no. On May 18 Manny vanished.

Steep. The next day a man teleoned Don Carlo's home and said that Manny had been kidnaped and was being held for a \$350,000 ransom. Following instructions, Gambino sent his men racing off to a phone booth in New Jersey, but they somehow lost their way and arrived too late to receive another message. Four days later the deal was renegotiated; Don Carlo claimed that \$350,000 was steep and wondered if the kidnapers would be satisfied with \$60,000. After a day of haggling, the abductors agreed. The FBI, which had got wind of the goings-on, then interceded. Undaunted, Don Carlo boldly argued, with some logic, that the Government provide the ransom because he might be accused of gypping the Internal Revenue Service if he came up with such a large sum. The FBI re-fused, and on May 25, Don Carlo's men tossed the \$60,000 into a gully along a New Jersey highway. Manny, however, never materialized A few days later the FBI traced an

abandoned rented truck believed to have been used in the plot to Robert Sentner, a New Jersey souvenir manufacturer. Sentner is a high-rolling gambler who just happened to be in hock to Manny Gambino for \$40,000. As the FBI focused its investigation on Sentner,

*Afternoon Off **



How good it is with gwinston's finer flavor

Only one extra long cigarette has flavor to match the good mood you're in.
Winston Super King . . . always real and rich tasting.
Yes, Winston tastes good, like a cigarette should.



Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

© 1872 R J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.
20 mg, "tar", 1.4 mg, nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report APR. 72.



Change from ordinary rum to the bright taste of Ronrico. A small step for you. A giant step for your daiquiris.

1972 General Wine & Spirits Co., NYC, 80 proof

Ronrico. The rum with the bright taste.

THE NATION

Manny's blood-stained car was found abandoned at Newar Airport, and it was assumed that he had been killed by his abductors. Conducting their own investigation, the Gambinos were also hot on Sentre's trail. After two men riding in a black Cadillac raked his home with shotgun blasts two weeks ago, the terrified Sentner went to the Government with a bizarre tar.

The kidnaping, he confessed, was a hoax engineered by Manny, who hoped to bilk Uncle Carlo out of the ransom so that he could run off with his blonde girl friend. Sentner said that he assisted Manny in return for having his \$40,000 debt erased from the Gambino books. Sentner, who enlisted four friends for the job, claims that Manny was alive when he last saw him but that he has no idea of his whereabouts. Manny's girl friend, who has secluded herself in her apartment, says, "If Manny ran off, it certainly wasn't with me." "We've got to find out what happened to Manny. Justice Department official explained last week, "before we charge anybody with committing a crime, whether it's murder or flimflamming the Gambinos out of \$60,000."

DISASTERS

In Time of Need

Perhaps it was because it happened out there in the sparsely populated range country, where the frontier spirit lingers and distance, paradoxically, draws people together. Whatever the replace in Rapid City, S. Dak., since the Black Hills town of 44,000 was devasted by Hash floods. In the disaster caused by torrential rains and the collapse of Canyon Lake Dam, more than and some 1,000 houses were destroyed. The damage passed \$100 million.

The ravaged town's needs were tremendous. About 80 blocks of paving had been ripped up by the flood, mud covered a fifth of the city, drinking water was polluted, telephones and electricity were out and thousands were homeless, hungry or in need of clothing. The search for bodies was difficult. Rescue workers expect to find bodies as far away as 50 miles downstream from Rapid City. Others may never be discovered. Flying over the scene last week, TIME Correspondent William Friedman saw stranded victims waving scarves, stones placed to spell out S O S, white sheets stretched to form huge Xs on the ground.

But massive help arrived swiftly, as much from individuals responding spontaneously to the crisis as from relief agencies. "We all live so far apart that we have to rely on each other to get along," explained Pat Dixon, a Rapid City banker. Leland Thayer and his 13-year-old son Gary drove all night from Gillette, Wyo., so their radio-



FLOOD SURVIVORS GETTING FRESH DRINKING WATER FROM RELIEF TRUCK

equipped truck could be used in the rescue effort. Coming even farther from the east, a Huron man who refused to give his name ("the credit should go to the whole town") sped through the night to deliver a truckload of clothing. A chicken farmer donated his 16,000 birds to help feed the city. From up to 250 miles away, farmers with wells carried tanks of water to the town. Charles Russell, a volunteer fireman from Mud Butte, S. Dak., repeatedly drove a waterfilled fire truck from Sturgis into Rapid City. "I've seen every kind of container ever made." he said of the various means that residents used to take the water home, "even little kids' potties."

water frome, even little sloss pointes, which was the form of the

The town of Belle Fourche, S. Dak., donated 20,000 pounds of beef that was about to be barbecued as part of a civic celebration. At least 50 construction companies dispatched crews and heavy equipment to help clear away the debris. An all-night radio marathon in Sioux Falls, S. Dak., raised \$25,000. The Boeing Airplane Co., which has construction under way at nearby missile sites, gave \$10,000, and Boeing employees donated \$50,000. About 50 morticians from up to 100 miles away worked together on the grim task of preparing bodies for burial. The First National Bank of the Black Hills's computer was used to coordinate the names of the dead and missing, and to eliminate duplications

The 50 members of a Red Cross disaster task force helped the homeless families find housing, dispatched food by horseback to volunteers working on threatened dams in the hills, and scout-ed campsites where some 4,000 people had been vacationing. The Salvation Army set up three food lines to serve more than 10,000 meals a day. Some



CHECKING LIST OF MISSING PERSONS

2.500 South Dakota National Guardone pitched into the rescue and eleanup operation. Airmen from Ellsworth Air Force Base directed traffic and drove emergency vehicles. Boy Scouts helped clean the main streets, picking up litter. The entire staff of South Dainton to the city to help. Indian tribes from as far away as California contributed aid to residens of Rapid City's Red phetto along the Rapid Creek. The Mennonited Supatched a special disasterial contributed of the contributed of the Rapid Creek. The Mennonited Supatched a special disasterial can be contributed as precial can be contributed as a precial can be contributed as precial can be contribut

There was only one discordant note as much of the nation's northern plains area expressed its concern for the stricken community by lending highly practical aid. A controversy developed over two cloud-seeding experiments conducted by researchers at the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology just before some ten inches of rain fell in four hours. Governor Kneip ordered an investigation into whether these tests might have contributed to the flooding, although most experts blamed the downpour on unusual atmospheric conditions. But to a gratifying degree, the people of Rapid City and their neighbors forged new human bonds in a time of great need. "It's amazing how this brought people together,' observed Mrs. Virginia Tanner, who took in a widowed mother's family of seven even though her house was already filled by her own family of five.

A LOT OF LITTLE CARS HAVE TWO DOORS. THIS ONE HAS TWO

Vega is a little more car than a lot of little cars

The roof, for instance, is constructed of not one but two separate steel panels, one under the other, to add strength and quiet to the car.

And although, like we said, a lot of little cars have two doors - very few of them have steel auard beams built into them, like the Vega doors do.

than most little cars: A 140-cubic-

inch overhead cam four that can handle turnpike speeds quite comfortably without a lot of straining.

And where some little cars let you feel every little bump. Vega has big coil springs at all four wheels to help take the harshness out of the ride.

The point of this ad is quite simple. We're just telling you

that our Vega, although not a bia car, is certainly a lot of car.













AN LOC STREET DEVASTATED BY ARTILLERY BARRAGES

THE WORLD

THE WAR

A Record of Sheer Endurance

The South Vietnamese city of An Loc, a provincial capital only 60 miles north of Saigon, has been under siege almost since the North Vietnamese offensive began on March 30. Surrounded by three Communist divisions. An Loc has been shelled daily in the heaviest artillery barrage of the entire Indochina war. It has also endured repeated ground assaults by North Vietnamese troops and tanks and incessant air attacks by U.S. fighter-bombers, gunships and B-52s on the city and its outskirts. A South Vietnamese relief column has remained stalled for two months by enemy gunfire along Highway 13 to the south

The siege of An Loc had not yet been broken at week's end, but airborn troops had managed to reach the city, which—through allied airpower and the sheer endurance of its Vietnamese delenders—had held out even tonger than Dien Bien Phu, TIME Correspondent Rudolph Rusch and Photographer Le week by helicopter. Rusch was one of the first two American correspondents to reach An Loc since the siege began. He sent this report.

THERE are perhaps six buildings left in the town, none with a solid roof. There is no running water or electric. We have a solid roof. There is no running water of electric use of a battle that saw a bit of every kind of war. Everywhere you walk you have a solid room of the war. Everywhere you walk you have a solid room of the water of the w

fast enough, given the condition of the streets, on their wheel rims, and it is a common sight to see seven or eight Vietnamese lurching through the town in a Jeep without tires.

There were 30,000 civilians in An Loc two months ago. Now there are 2.000. Except for an estimated 1,000 who were killed by the Communist shelling, all the others have left. Thousands of refugees have fled down Highway 13, braving enemy mortar fire. Those who remain are huddled under a ridge to the east of the city in a village called Phu Duc. There are no gun positions in Phu Duc, no targets of military significance. Yet since fighting died down in the city itself at the beginning of June, an increasing percentage of the artillery shells poured into the city have been aimed at Phu Duc.

Fine Porcelain. The provincial hospital was evacuated May 8, after it was mortared, perhaps accidentally, and 30 civilians who had crowded into it for sanctuary were killed. Since then, wounded civilians have been cared for in a pagoda in Phu Duc. There are no beds and few mats; most patients lie on the dirt floor or on bundles of rags. A child died of lock jaw because of a shortage of tetanus serum. Her body lies twisted like a snake under a shroud of rags. Two feet away an old woman is dving of malnutrition. She had staved in her bunker for well over a month. switching from boiled rice to rice soup as her reserves dwindled, then to anything edible. She is the color of fine porcelain, and the flies are all over her face.

The province chief, Colonel Tran Van Nhut, has managed to set up a system of rice rationing. Bags of rice are handed across a wire fence to those who

can come to get them. When a wizened man with a stump of a leg hobbles up, he cannot quite negotiate his crutch and his rice. He collapses in a heap, trying to figure out some way of fastening his ration to his loincloth.

The military casualties are, if possible, even more pitful than the civilians. Their primary hospital is now a bunker. Some men have been there for as long as a month, with more lightly wounded contrades cooking for them over smoky wood fires on the bunker steps. There is no sterilization for instruments, and there is a shortage of earl. Dr. Spager Man, Dr. womonths, has taken to using thread from sandbase for sutures.

An Loc has withstood a battering given to no other city in this war. The worst day was May 11, when an estimated 7,000 rounds of artillery, mortar and rocket fire hit an area that can easily be walked across in ten minutes. Said one U.S. adviser: Those were days when healthy men were taking antiflar-outside. Nature's calls seemed a lot easier to resist."

American and Vietnamese aircraft kept up a continuous bombardment throughout the three days! Was in An Lee. Every sort of aerial weapony was used. Gattling guns. CRU attacks, combeted to the continuous and the continuous area of the continuous area of the continuous area. Best article was the communist tank concentration. But the guns keep moving, and rounds keep coming in Right now, the situation in continuous area. The continuous area of the continuous area of the continuous area of the continuous area. The continuous area of the continuous area of the continuous area of the continuous area of the continuous area.

The Vietnamese airmen whose job it is to fly out the wounded are remarkably unwilling to come into the stretch of Highway 13 that now serves as a landing strip. To confuse enemy guners who have the strip zeroed in,

THE WORLD

chopper pilots can land almost anywhere in a stretch of road two kilometers long. In theory, the landing zone for each mission should be selected so as to allow the wounded to be on hand near by. But that never happens. Instead, the Vietnamese choppers come streaking in low along the highway, and hover two or three feet above the ground while any soldiers aboard jump off; only the less seriously wounded have a chance to jump on. Time after time, litter patients who have waited for hours in a sun of close to 100° are hoisted to the shoulders of their buddies. But then the chopper will zoom down, hover for ten seconds, and take off again, leaving the wounded with a new layer of the red Binh Long dirt in their wounds and another two hours to wait.

Had it fallen. An Loc would have been an important victory for the North Vietnamese. That it did not fall is a tribute to American airpower and to the fierce determination of its Vietnamese defenders and their American advisers. It is no credit at all to the ARVN column that remained pinned down for two months on Highway 13 by vastly smaller enemy forces-or to the South Vietnamese units within the city that engaged in open firefights in order to capture airdropped rations from each other. The important fact is that the city held. "The only way to approach the battle of An Loc is to remember that the ARVN are there and the North Vietnamese aren't," says an American adviser. "To view it any other way is to do an injustice to the Vietnamese people.

But for the foreseeable future, An Loc is dead-as dead as the hundreds of North Vietnamese who were caught in the city's northern edge by U.S. bombing, and whose putrefaction makes breathing in An Loc so difficult when the afternoon breeze comes up. Perhaps the best that can be said is that the city died bravely, and that-in a year that included the fall of Quang Tri and Tan Canh-is no small achievement.

The Refugees: Journey Without End

THE refugees who escaped from An Loc last week were the latest to join a swelling multitude of refugees who have fled from every region of South Viet Nam where North Vietnamese and Viet Cong units have been faced off against South Vietnamese soldiers and U.S. air power. Some 500,000 people have been displaced from the northern region occupied by the Communists, and the tide of refugees is still rising in the Mekong Delta provinces in the south. Since the North Vietnamese offensive began in late March, an estimated 1,500,000 civilians have been driven and burned from their homes and condemned to live in camps or in the putrid shantytowns

that surround every city in South Viet Nam. The biggest crush came in Danang, which swelled to nearly twice its normal population of 400,000 with refugees from the northern provinces after the fall of Quang Tri May 1. Fragments of families fill schools, pagodas, churches and old U.S. military barracks. Though the government distributes rice, there is never enough to eat, and women can be seen selling penny candy, gum, flashlight batteries. salt-anything to turn a small profit to fill out the spartan diet. When the bread trucks come.

covered with flies, young boys sneak up. reach in and steal an extra loaf for their

families. Life in the government-run refugee camps located nearer Saigon is little better. The An Loi camp, on a barren plain 30 miles east of the capital, has more facilities than most because it is easily supplied from Saigon

and the government has tried to make the camp a showcase for its refugee program. An Loi also benefits from volunteer doctors, nurses and students who have pitched in to help. But for the 13,000 refugees who live there, it would be hard to find a more dismal way-stop on a journey seemingly without end. The camp is filled to four times its capacity; when no more people could possibly be crammed into the 30 dormitory-style buildings, the government set up 150 army tents. The canvas tents have no plumbing, and the floors are bare earth. The tents also leak. Now that the monsoon rains have come, inhabitants have all they can do to keep dry.

Most of the refugees, who by and large are apolitical. are simply trying to get out of the way of the war. They are fleeing American air strikes as much as North Vietnamese shelling, since territory occupied by the North Vietnamese has been subject to saturation bombing. Families with relatives in the South Vietnamese army are especially fearful: they have been told by the Saigon government that the

Communist troops will take revenge on them.

Though there are 500,000 "officially registered" refugees in government camps, the actual number is far higher, since many simply settle in with relatives or friends. Senator Edward Kennedy's Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees estimated last year that some 5,000,000 people had been displaced at one time or another since 1965. Now the latest wave of refugees has created a host of new worries for Saigon, which has been forced to look for more funds at a time when U.S. aid has been cut back. The regime recently announced a new emergency threephase program to care for the refugees. But by the government's own estimate, it will

be able to provide only about \$2 worth of food, medical supplies and living quarters for each of the 60,000 poorest refugees added to the lists since the current of-

fensive began.

In some ways, of course, those who have been able to escape the fighting are the lucky ones. In long-threatened Kontum,

10,000 Montagnard tribesmen were reported trapped last week after the Saigon government ordered evacuation stopped. The ethnic mountain people have long been victims of racial hatred by the Vietnamese and official policy has been to evacuate them last-if at









HOW GOOD COMES BEFORE HOW BIG.



Sony introduces the 15-inch-diagonal Trinitron.

We're proud to announce a giant step backwards.

Having started with a modest 12and 9-inch-diagonal screen—having progressed to a sizeable 17-inchdiagonal—Sony now adds a fourth size.

Not a super-giant size. But a nice, medium, comfortable 15-inch-diagonal.

15-inch-diagonal.
A bit more portable, and a bit lower-priced, than our last one.

You see, we have this hangup about the picture.

If you've ever seen the picture put out by our 100%-solidstate Trinitron system next to anyone else's color picture, you know why.

The Trinitron color picture is surprisingly sharp. And bright.

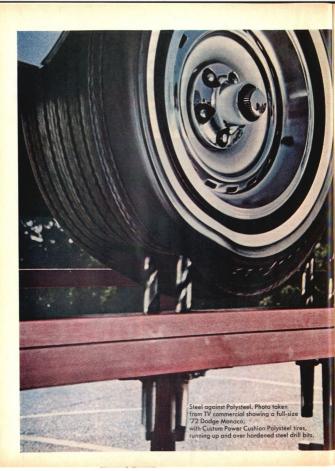
And vibrant.
Put them together, and you get a quite incredible difference.
We keep telling

ourselves any good TV maker can make a large screen. But only we can make a Trinitron

picture. Cobbler, stick to

thy last.

Trinitron



STEEL AGAINST POLYSTEEL

CUSTOM POWER CUSHION POLYSTEEL TIRE

Early this Spring, in a parking lot in Los Angeles, onlookers watched the filming of a Polysteel tire demonstration.

Forty carbon steel drill bits, size 11/2" x 121/2" were anchored in a fixed position, points-up, in pairs, in a special channel iron rig.



A 4,200 lb. car, with a 160 lb. driver, equipped with new Goodyear Custom Power Cushion Polysteel tires, was driven over the drill bits, at a torturously slow speed of 1 to 5 miles an hour—so that the sharp drill bits could push deeply into the treads.

Two Polysteel tires—the left from and left rear—suffered this punishment for 14 separate runs over the bits. The Polysteel tires, with their treads cut and gouged, did not lose air.

After the filming, the Polysteel tires were returned to Goodyear in Akron for engineering analysis. This set of tires was then sent to the Goodyear test track in San Angelo, Texas, and run for 100 miles at 70 m.p.h. Even after the test the tires showed no loss of air.

The test was satisfactory. The film was edited into 60 and 30 second commercials and broadcast

on national television.

Here are comments from some of the onlookers:



Lela B. Jacoby: "I're always wondered whether these commercials were really for real. And it's nice to be able to know that it is for real, and it's a remarkable, incredible test of a tire's endurance."



Sherman Monahan: "When I saw it, I thought it was some kind of a put-on, until I went up and felt the thing. They've got to be some pretty good tires."



Jill Andrews: "I couldn't believe it. How come the tires didn't pop?"

The reason these Polysteel tires could take such punishment is under the tread. Two steel cord belts run circumferentially around the tire. The drill bits gouged the tread, but did not penetrate the belts.

This combination of steel cord belts and polyester cord body gives the Custom Power Cushion Polysteel tire protection against penetration in the tread area, a resilient, smooth ride, and, long wear.

Polysteel tires are made only





For additional facts on how Goodyear Polysteel tires performed on this and other torture demonstrations, write Goodyear, Dept. 791A, Akron. Ohio 44316.

GOODSYEAR

Polysted, Custom Power Cushion—T.M.'s Inte Goodyser Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohia.

General Electric can show you this. Because we have the dishwashers that will do this.



The pot on the left has the remains of an omelette.

The unretouched picture on the right is the same pot after it has been scrubbed with the brushless water action of one of our six Potscrubber dishwashers with

Power Scrub" Cycle. Nothing else was done to this pot. No prescraping. No rinsing. We washed it along with a load of other dirty dishes, glasses

and silverware.
You'll get the
same results as we
have if you'll follow
our simple loading
diagrams for different
sizes and types of
loads. Instructions

are provided with every Potscrubber we sell. That's why we can give this

guarantee:
"Buy any one of our six
Potscrubber* dishwashers with a
Power Scrub Cycle from a partic-

pating GE dealer before Sept. 30, 1972. If you're not fully satisfied with its performance (and you'll be the judge), notify the dealer within 30 days of your purchase. He'll take back the dishwasher and refund your money. No questions asked."

In addition to

pots and pans you can also safely wash fine china and crystal.

We make a line of Potscrubber models to fit into a lot of different kitchens. Three built-ins. Three front-load convertibles, portable now, can be built in later.

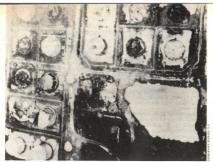
We also have a quality feature just as dependable as our Potscrubber.



Customer Care Service Everywhere. This is our pledge that wherever you are, or go, you'll find an authorized General Electric serviceman nearby. Should you ever need him,

These are probably some of the reasons why more people use GE dishwashers than any others.





AFRIAL VIEW SHOWING DAMAGE TO PETROLFUM STORAGE TANKS NEAR HANDI

Effects of the Bombina

For ten weeks, U.S. Air Force and Navy bombers have pounded North Viet Nam with unprecedented fury, using a new technology of "smart" bombs guided by television or laser beams to destroy bridges, power plants and factories. The U.S. purpose, according to Lieut, General George Eade, Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations, has been threefold: to prevent new supplies from reaching North Viet Nam from the Soviet Union or China, to destroy supplies already on hand and to prevent additional ones from reaching the North Vietnamese forces in the South

What has been the effect of such concentrated bombing? By the evidence of aerial photographs, the physical damage to North Vietnamese industry and transportation has been immense. General Eade judges that "we have very nearly stopped rail traffic from the North." Hanoi has lost about 60% of its meager industrial capacity and most of its electrical power stations. All of the country's rail lines and most of its main bridges have been knocked out. On one day alone last week, American planes flew 340 strikes and damaged ten bridges and a pontoon factory; next day they went back and destroyed another 14 bridges

The raids have obviously hurt North Viet Nam's ability to make war and, on the evidence of the slowed offensive in the South, may have accomplished Washington's immediate objective of severely impairing delivery of supplies though U.S. intelligence has been fooled on that score more than once before. Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's chief negotiator at the Paris peace talks, recently conceded, in a definite understatement. that "Mr. Nixon's actions of intensifying the war naturally cause certain difficulties and losses to the North Vietnamese people." More surprisingly, North Viet Nam's official party newspaper Nhan Dan recently admitted quite openly that the bombing had caused very serious economic problems.

The question is: How serious? There is no sign that the raids have eroded popular willingness to support the battle in the South-any more than did the bombings of 1965-68. One of the lessons of the Viet Nam War is that a basically agricultural economy such as North Viet Nam's is far more resilient than an industrialized one. Rail lines can be cut, but bombing roads is not so effective. Trucks can always drive around craters, and there has been a marked increase of truck traffic in the North-perhaps at the expense of transportation of supplies to troops in the South. Swedish journalists who have visited North Viet Nam report that the country has numerous small diesel generators to make up for the loss of power plants. One State Department expert has calculated that there are 22 ways to get supplies across a bridgeless river -from small boats to flotation collars

to pontoon bridges. Still, in the latest offensive, North Vietnamese tanks and trucks relied heavily on the POL (petroleum, oil and lubricants) that U.S. planes have been concentrating on in their attacks. The final returns will not be in until the dry season returns to South Viet Nam in the fall and the North Vietnamese either launch a second round to their offensive or are visibly unable to do so. Hanoi's Central Committee and Politburo are known to have recently debated how they should react to the raids, though whatever decision they reached. if any, has not been revealed. Russia and China are continuing to send supplies, but at a much reduced level; both regard the invasion as a costly mistake that gave Washington occasion to unleash the bombers.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Hints of Peace

Britain's proconsul for Northern Ireland, William Whitelaw, has had to tread a delicate line between the contending Catholic and Protestant communities during his three months in office-and never more so than last week. First, he had to deal with the rising militancy of the Protestant Ulster Defense Association; then he had to strike just the right note in his response to the latest peace feelers from the Irish Republican Army. Out of it all came the best, if still tenuous hopes for peace that troubled Ulster has had in many months.

Whitelaw's first test came when leaders of the paramilitary U.D.A., wearing masks to hide their identity, delivered an ultimatum: either he invaded the I.R.A. sanctuaries in Londonderry's barricaded "no-go" areas, or they would turn Belfast into a massive no-

go area of their own.

Tough Line. While Whitelaw dealt with the U.D.A., an unexpected opening came from the other side. Whitelaw had previously released more than half of the Catholic men interned without trial last summer, and ordered the British army to adopt a lower profile in the Catholic ghettos. Now, many of Ulster's Catholics had begun to sign peace petitions, and the I.R.A. was losing support. Last week the Provisionals' fugitive chief of staff. Sean MacStiofáin. called reporters to a rendezvous behind the Londonderry barricades. If Whitelaw would agree within 48 hours to meet the I.R.A. to discuss their peace terms. he said, the I.R.A. would declare a seven-day bombing halt. Bluntly, Whitelaw refused to respond to "an ultimatum from terrorists Whitelaw's tough line with the

I.R.A. helped him in talking down the U.D.A. A masked U.D.A. spokesman announced that the U.D.A. was holdng off on action for 14 days "to give Whitelaw and the minority a chance." Meanwhile moderate Catholic M.P.s of the opposition Social Democratic and Labor Party said that they were now ready to break their own boycott on talking to Whitelaw

Encouraged, Whitelaw announced that Britain would push ahead with local elections this fall under a system favoring the moderate center. Also, he would open "talks about talks" leading to a July conference of all shades of Lilster opinion-except the gunmen.

Although both the I.R.A. and the U.D.A. were clearly under pressure from the peacemakers, there was still the chance of sectarian conflict erupting again. But meanwhile, British officials pondered ways of negotiating an end to the no-go barricades. Whitelaw was as usual unabashed by the task, even if he chose a harsh simile to express his confidence. As he said last week, quoting an Irishman: "There are more ways of killing a pig than cutting its throat.

EUROPE

Calling France's Bluff

French President Georges Pompidou last week learned to his embarrassment that Europe has outgrown the era of Charles de Gaulle. Frustrated by the "unrealistic dreams" of his fellow Europeans-that is, their desire to tiptoe toward supranationalism by strengthening existing Common Market institutions-Pompidou fell back on De Gaulle's favorite tactic of obstruction. He threatened to postpone the first summit of the expanded ten-nation EEC scheduled for Oct. 19-20 in Paris. Not long ago the threat would have sent neighboring statesmen scurrying for a compromise, but the general reaction from most West European capitals last



FRENCH PRESIDENT GEORGES POMPIDOU Unrealistic dreams.

week was: Go ahead and postpone it. Pompidou told us it was going to be his conference or no conference,' said Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel. Under those conditions, Harmel added, the Belgians would just as soon stay home. "Pompidou is bluffing, said a Dutch Foreign Ministry official. "All right, let's cancel it for the time The West Germans, facing the possibility of a general election this fall, are no longer keen about having the summit at the same time. The British, who were initially enthusiastic about the conference, have been disenchanted by Pompidou's maneuvers. Though French officials now say that their President's threat was not meant to be taken literally, the other nine remain unimpressed.

Pompidou might have provoked greater concern were his motives not so transparent, reports TIME's William Rademackers from Paris. Pompidou is trying to carve out a new and dramatic

role for himself and his country within the spanded European community. As he sees it, France should assume its "proper place" as the political nerve center of the Common Market; London will become the financial center; Brussels is to remain the capital for "bread and butter" EEC problems like agriculture and tariffs; and West Germany will continue to be the Community's industrial heartland, with some common statement of the community industrial heartland, with some common statement of the community industrial heartland, with some time to be community industrial heartland, with some time to be community industrial heartland, with some time to be community industrial heartland, with some time time to be community in the communit

A key feature in this scheme is that Pompidou would preside over the political affairs of Western Europe like a benevolent Gaullist godfather, holding the Community's lesser leaders firmly in line. Though French diplomats have explained the Pompidou plan with extraordinary reserve and caution, other European countries have been less reserved in rejecting it. "The French have always thought we should go to hell," said a Dutch official in The Hague, "and this is typical of their reasoning. Snapped a German diplomat: "It is absolutely absurd to think that one nation in the Community should be assigned to make shoe soles while the other makes politics."

Undaunted, the French have been pushing Phase I of their grand design, the establishment in Paris of a Common Market sceretariat to deal with Western Europe's political future. The decision was to be a such widespread opposition, the French may well decide to postpone the summit until early 1973, hoping thereby to gain time and more favor with the British and the

Sour Share, Yet Pompidou would do so only at considerable domestic risk; things have not been going well for him lately. Members of his government have been linked to scandals involving taxinsurance and real estate. His planned triumphant referendum on enlarging the Common Market flopped badly in April, when only 36% of the voters bothered to vote ves. Last week he was enduring a storm of protest for pardoning a former French fascist who had been convicted of murdering Resistance leaders during World War II (see following story). Pompidou can ill afford another setback, especially with French elections scheduled by next March. The idea of a summit conference was Pompidou's in the first place. If things go sour, he will have to share the blame

Lost in all the bickering, unfortunately, are a number of pressing issues that require prompt and united European action. The Community desperately needs a coordinated position on monetary and economic policy, as well as a political consensus on the impending European security conference and the quickly shifting relationship between East and West.

Hangmen of Lyon

Is there a double standard for war criminals? Frenchmen were asking themselves that question last week after revelation of the very different attitude that President Georges Pompidou has taken toward two such criminals, one German and one French. The German is Klaus Barbie, who was Gestapo chief in Lyon during World War II, and is living in Bolivia under the name Klaus Altmann (TIME, Feb. 14). Pompidou has been publicly and energetically demanding Altmann's extradition to France. Now the weekly L'Express has revealed that Pompidou, against the advice of his Minister of Justice, last November secretly granted a full pardon to another Lyon war criminal, a Frenchman named Paul Touvier.



EX-FASCIST TOUVIER IN CHAMBERY Crimes only God can pardon.

Touvier, now 57, was a fascist in prewar France who later headed the regional militia under the Vichy regime. According to testimony at his postswar trial, he aided the Gestapo in hunting down Resistance fighters and Jews. He personally commanded an execution squaint partisans. Once, as a reprisal for the killing of a Vichy Minister of Propaganda, Philippe Henriot. Touvier took seven Jewsh shopkeepers as hostages and had them

After the war, Touvier was twice sentenced to death in absentia by French courts. He took refuge in French monsateries and convents for 20 years, until the statute of limitations on his crimes expired in 1967. Touvier had a powerful protector in Monsignor Charles Duquiare, a French prelate with influence in both Paris and the Vatican. Duquiare waged a ten-year campaign to gain Touvier a full presidential pardon, which General Charles de

There's only one country where the dollar is still worth a dollar. And United can show you more of it than anyone.



If you're thinking of going overseas, wait. Because your dollars may be better off at home

The Pounds you can buy have lost a few ounces.
The Mark is markedly

down.
And the Franc.Well,

All of which means the U.S. is about the only place

you know what your travel dollar can buy.

But what you may not know is there's a chance your dollar can buy you even more on United.

Because we have package tours, including airfare and hotels, that can cost you less than the regular Coach airfare alone. See your Travel Agent for the best way to get into the Friendly Skies. Or write for our new free "Your land is our land" tour catalog. It lists the hundreds of dollar-saving United tours

That's: United Air Lines, Inc. 111 N. Canal St.—12th floor, Chicago, Illinois 60606. Attn: "Your Land."

It'll be worth it.

Yourland is ourland. United Air Lines



Micronite filter. Mild, smooth taste. For all the right reasons. Kent.

> America's quality cigarette. King Size or Deluxe 100's.

> > Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health

MAMOUS MICRONITE FILTER

DELUXE 100's

Gaulle refused on two occasions to grant. Last year Touvier persuaded Catholic Philosopher Gabriel Marcel to write to Pompidou on his behalf. "He gave me a sweetened-up version of his activities during the Occupation, and I cel explains today. When he learned the truth about Touvier, Marcel asked Pompidou to return his letter. "There are crimes that only God can pardon,"

Marcel now says.

But Pompidou was persuaded to grant Touvier a presidential pardon, which allowed him to return to his home on Chemin des Charmettes in Chambéry, near Lyon, and to regain possession of his confiscated property—much of it booty plundered or extorted from

wealthy Jews during the war Touvier's pardon has especially infuriated veterans of the Resistance movement. The French League against Racism and Anti-Semitism has warned: "In no case will we permit Touvier to walk freely around the streets of Lyon." Touvier obviously takes these threats seriously: he is staying out of sight. Commenting on Touvier's pardon and the memoirs of a Gestapo agent in France, written by Barbie, purchased for \$36,000 and published by France-Soir. Resistance Hero Marcel Rivière remarked: "The hangmen of Lyon are prospering this year, aren't they?

BURUNDI

Double Genocide

The civil war in the tiny central African republic of Burundi ended more than a month ago; but the systematic murder of the Hutu tribesmen, who account for 85% of the country's 4,000,-000 people, continues. In a sense, it is double genocide: the approximately 2,000 Hutu rebels who briefly proclaimed an independent republic a month ago had set out to murder their overlords of the Tutsi tribe. The Tutsidominated army quickly put down the revolt (TIME, May 22). Ever since, it has been attempting to destroy the Hutu to such an extent that they may never rise again. "The Tutsi fear has always been the same-to smash the Hutu or die, explains a foreign missionary. "But it has never been so manifest before.

The primary targets of the government's continuing "pacification drive are the Hutu "elite"-meaning not merely the five Hutu cabinet ministers who were summarily executed at the beginning of the rebellion but practically anybody who can write his own name or afford a hut with a corrugated-iron roof instead of a thatched one. At one school, 140 Hutu boys and girls were shot or hacked to death by soldiers. Though the rate of killings had diminished by last week, troops were still descending on isolated villages at night and murdering the local leaders. Writes TIME Reporter David Martin, who re-

turned from a four-day tour of Burundi last week: "The cowed, fatalistic Hutu continue to expect to be taken away and put to death. They seem to await their fate passively, as did the Jews in Nazi Germany."

Though the government of President Michel Micombero claims that the majority of the country's victims have been Tutsi, most foreign observers in Bujumbura believe the Tutsi dead number no more than 5,000 out of a total now estimated at perhaps 80,000. With their devastating pogrom, the Tutsi themselves a few more years in power, but at a terrible price.

SUDAN

Tom-Toms of Peace

Civil wars and chronic conflicts bedevil the world from Burundi to Northern Ireland to the Middle East and Viet Nam. But one civil war that has recently been settled was the 17-year struggle in Sudan between the 4,000,000 blacks of the south and the 11 million northerners, mostly Arabs. Three months ago, the leaders of the two sides-Major General Jaafar Numeiry, President of the Sudan, and Major General Joseph Lagu, commander of the southern guerrillas-met in Addis Ababa, capital of neighboring Ethiopia, and signed a compromise settlement negotiated with the help of U.N. refugee organizations.

Even after the Addis Ababa treaty, the tense and war-ravaged southern Sudan was closed to journalists. Last week TIME* Robert Kroon was among the first Western newsmen in several years to visit Juba, the southern administrative post 1,000 miles from Khartoum, and the surrounding swamp and bush country, where vultures circle over deserted villages. His report:

Reconciliation is in the air, like the life-giving rains that signal the start of the wet season. The main street of Juba (pop. 130,000, swelled by refugees), a potholed red-dirt track, has been renamed "Unity Avenue." Overhead, banners in Arabic and English proclaim NORTH AND SOUTH GO HAND IN HAND. Ebony-skinned southerners sip Turkish coffee amiably with lighter-skinned Arab officials. Outside the cities, some of the 25,000 guerrillas, or Anyanya (named for a poison derived from the ground-up head of a cobra), have been drawn out of the bush by tom-toms announcing the peace, but they hold on to their weapons, an assortment of Russian hand grenades, British rifles and Czech machine pistols.

At the heavily guarded federal military headquarters, an Arab, Major General Fatlalla Hamid, and Anyanya Leader Lagu pored over a sprawling map of Sudan's three southern provinces, discussing how to restore normality to the area for the first time since Sudan gained inde in 1956. Hamid the same house, w fice and tour the co talking to Anyanya co

They have also fo scapegoat for their past scapegoat for their past insists that the British, no. Sudanese, were originally the civil war: "They delibe, us backward. They should him a clear-cut line in the Sudan, e., er divide the country or unify it. They did neither, and we paid the price. But now the Sudan is fault woise to work."

Some southerners are still wary of the new-found peace. Said Captain Chol Maror, a Dinka tribesman from Bah El Ghazal province: "We don't trust those northerners yet. But we must live together. We are not brothers, but we



ANYANYA SOLDIERS IN SOUTHERN SUDAN
Wary of a new-found peace.

can negotiate. We hear that the Russians and the Americans negotiate together, but do they trust each other? Still, it's better than war."

The south will be ruled by an autonomous regional council of eleven ministers, and the Premier will be Abdel Alier. 39, a lawyer who holds the post of Vice President in Numeiry's central government. Southern Sudanese. many of whom are Christians, particularly fear that the Arabs in Khartoum will submit to the influence of Egypt. Alier thinks that Numeiry has recently earned high marks for turning away pan-Arabist pressure and for seeking friendship with the Sudan's black neighbors. "The central government is opening Sudan's windows on the world for the first time since independence," said Alier. "We are finally on a new, independent national course."

Micronional notes

reading Sunshine?

When members of the nine-nation Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC)* gathered in Seoul last week, no one needed to remind them that their organization was rapidly becoming outdated. When ASPAC was formed in 1966, Washington had hailed it as a bulwark of anti-Communist solidarity in Asia. In the wake of President Nixon's trip to Peking, however, many of ASPAC's members are now going to some lengths to play down that anti-Communist line in the hope of improving their own relations with China.

Malaysia's delegate pointedly arrived for the two-day meeting a full day late. Japan carefully explained that it had accepted only because it did not want to offend its South Korean hosts. Australia sent its Minister for Primary Industry as a way of showing its desire to de-emphasize ASPAC's political aspects. Like several members, Australia would like to establish full relations with Peking, and participation in a politically oriented organization that includes Taiwan hardly helps.

The most striking change was that shown by South Korea, long among the most ardent of cold warriors. President

Chung Hee Park declared that members should transcend differences in ideology "in order to spread the sunshine peace throughout the region. Whether all the flowery rhetoric will be enough to give ASPAC a viable future. however, remains to be seen.

Blunt Words from Mexico

President Richard Nixon first invited Luis Echeverría, the President of Mexico, to visit Washington back in 1970, but not until this spring was the trip firmly scheduled. Echeverría's countrymen interpreted the delay as just one more sign that Latin America ranks disgracefully low on Washington's scale of priorities. The Mexicans were doubly miffed last December when Nixon described Brazil, a military dictatorship but economically booming, as a model for Latin America. When the White House let it be known that Nixon would give Echeverría some moon rocks on his visit to the U.S. last week, Mexico City's Excélsior sniffed that a few rocks were hardly a substitute for a discussion of "grave problems, old and new.

Last week's visit did not begin well. The signing of a U.S.-Mexican agreement to try to eradicate the screwworm -which ravages cattle on both sides of the border-had to be delayed because U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz was out of town. More important, Washington seemed disinclined to honor its promise to halt the dumping of salt into the Colorado River, which

*South Korea, Taiwan, Japan, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, South Viet Nam, Australia and New Zealand.



RICHARD NIXON GREETING MEXICO'S PRESIDENT ECHEVERRÍA AT WHITE HOUSE Time for more than champagne and banquets.

leaves much of the soil of Mexico's Mexicali Valley cracked and covered with white cakes of salt.

Unlike most Latin American visitors, Echeverría spoke bluntly. The pollution of the Colorado, he told a joint session of Congress, was "an unacceptable form of discrimination" against his country. Mexicans, he insisted, "have had enough of champagne and banquets. We need a positive attitude." A day later, he reported one positive result: a firm commitment by Nixon that the situation in the Mexicali Valley would be "improved immediately."

The Man Who Never Returned

The accomplishments of bureaucracy affect individuals in wondrous ways -and nowhere more so than in Japan. Consider the case of Herbert Freidman, an American businessman living in Japan. One day last month, he climbed aboard a plane at Tokyo airport and flew off to Okinawa, dutifully surrendering to a customs agent the alien-registration card he carries. His passport was stamped to show that Freidman was leaving the country. According to procedure, his passport would be stamped again when he returned to Tokyo, and he would be issued a new alien-regis-

The only problem was that during the week that Freidman spent on Okinawa, that island reverted from U.S. occupation to Japanese possession. Thus it was a domestic flight on which he returned to Tokyo. Since he was merely traveling from one Japanese island to another, no customs man would stamp his passport, and since his passport was not marked, no one would issue him a new alien-registration card

Freidman as a result is caught in a bureaucratic mesh: until it is eventually settled, he is unable to travel because his passport is not in order. He thought at first of solving the impasse by flying to a nearby country and coming back into Japan officially. But, of course, since there is no record that he is in Japan, there is no way that his passport can be stamped to allow him out.

Gaddafi and the Irish

Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, 29, leader of Libya's revolutionary government, is a compulsive orator who occasionally stumbles over his own rhetoric. He did so again last week before a clutch of visiting Arab notables and a crowd of 10,000 attending a celebration marking the second anniversary of Libya's takeover of the former U.S. Wheelus Air Force Base outside Tripoli, Gaddafi scored the U.S. for racism and imperialism but thundered most harshly at Britain "because Britain handed Palestine over to the Jews and handed the Gulf islands to Iran"-a reference to three small islands in the Persian Gulf claimed by both Iran and Arab nations. He intended to retaliate where Britain herself was vulnerable. "There are arms," he said, "and there is support for the revolutionaries of Ireland.

Gaddafi's high-flown statement angered the British, discomforted some Arabs and puzzled the Irish. The Brit-ish and U.S. ambassadors to Tripoli walked out while he spoke. Next day Middle East newspapers suggested that in the battle against Israel, Northern Ireland's problems had low priority indeed. In Ireland, both branches of the Irish Republican Army insisted that they had received nothing

The Marxist-oriented LR.A. Official branch offered the unkindest rebuttal of all. When a Communist-backed revolt broke out in Sudan last year, one official remembered, Gaddafi captured some rebels as they passed through Libva and handed them over to Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiry for execution. That, said the I.R.A., hardly qualified him as a fellow revolutionary.

To make sure the Zenith Chromacolor picture tube gives you the brightest, sharpest TV picture possible...

> these men work in an atmosphere as clean as a hospital operating room.



Even the tiniest speck of dust in your picture tube could ruin the color picture. That's why we make and inspect Zenith Chromacolor's picture tubes in rooms that have the most

efficient and effective air filtration systems made. They keep the air as clean as the air in a hospital operating room

But no system of quality control is perfect. And if you happen to get a Zenith product that doesn't operate to your satisfaction, you want something

We're determined to keep your

For that reason, we've established a strong relation ship over the years between ourselves, our dealers and u, the consumer.

If a Zenith product

doesn't live up to your expectations, let us hear from you.

Write directly to the Vice President, Customer Relations, at Zenith Radio Corporation, 1900 North Austin

Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60639.
We want the opportunity to
give your problems our

personal attention. At Zenith,

we mean it when we say

IMAGE BUILDING.



LaSalle Plaza... a reflection of you. A prime address on Chicago's LaSalle Street. A building designed for prestigious legal and financial firms. And it's new... the first new building on LaSalle Street in 40 years.

But it's more than new. It's a return to human values. Harry Weese the architect, is famous for that. For example, on the ground floor, you'll find a spacious, set-back plaza.

And trees. Actual green, living trees.
If you lease now for January '73,
you'll be a charter tenant. Your space
will be custom-tailored to fit your
needs. You'll have room to breathe,

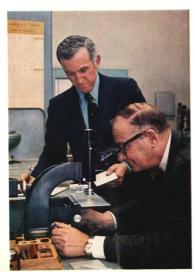
and room to grow.

We're Romanek-Golub & Co.,
the owners and developers. We
created LaSalle Plaza in your image.
After you're in, we'll continue our
responsibility, because we're the
management as well as the exclusive
leasing agent. If you want to know
more call us.

Iasalle Plaza

LaSalle and Lake A development of Romanek-Golub & Co.

Researchers Horton and Borzillo invent a new way to protect steel sheet



Jim Horton and Angie Borzillo are among some 750 scientists and technicans who staff our Homer. Research Laboratories. Several years ago, these two researchers began to investigate how they could devise a "marriage" of zinc and aluminum. They wanted to come up with a corrosion-resistant coating for steel sheet that would capitalize on the advantages of each metal.

After painstaking experiments—and many disappointments—they found the ideal blend of zinc and aluminum. And they also worked out a practical method of applying the new coating to the steel sheet. The result is a highly effective coated sheet that results to resion at an economical price. — for air conditioners, automobile exhaust systems, industrial roofing and siding.

Meanwhile, six-year tests of formed coated samples exposed to various atmospheres—severe marine, industrial, and rural—clearly showed that the new coating is superior to either all-zinc or all-aluminum coatings.

So now Bethlehem has a bright new sheet steel called Galvalume.

Making and processing steel is a world of fast-moving technology. Many of the products and processes we're using today were nothing but dreams a few years ago. Staying competitive in steel means staying on top in technology. We intend to do just that.





PEOPLE



GETTING TOGETHER IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN: PETER, PAUL & MARY

Senator George McGovern's surprising primary triumphs have left the Democratic Party somewhat divided, so McGovern Enthusiast Warren Beatty staged "Together with McGovern," his fifth fund-raising extravaganza. At prices of \$5 to \$100, some 20,000 people flocked to New York's Madison Square Garden, to be ushered to their seats by such notables as Paul Newman. Shirley MacLaine and Julie Christie, But Beatty's pièce de résistance was the reunion of three split-up groups of stars: Peter, Paul and Mary, sounding as unified as ever: Mike Nichols and Elgine May, delivering their own deadpan political satire: and Simon and Garfunkel. re-creating Bridge over Troubled Water, which may be destined to become Senator McGovern's campaign song. "We feel we are laboring at a disadvantage in comparison with other groups on this program," Nichols remarked. "They quarreled viciously and broke up only a few months ago, but we have not spoken for twelve years.

Roaring down a race track in Atlanta, Motorcycle Daredevil Robert "Evel" Knievel took a practice jump over four panel trucks, overshot the landing ramp, and broke his back-for the third time in his career. Determined to ride the next day, broken back and all, Knievel asked the doctor, "If I were to jump so I'd land on the balls of my feet, not on my behind, so I wouldn't jar anything -what do you think?" The doctor didn't think much of it, so Knievel set off for the track in an ambulance, just to make an appearance. Heckled into performing, he did a pair of "wheelies" -riding along for a hundred feet with the front wheel in the air. Said he: "I have to satisfy only one person and that's the man I see in the mirror each morning."

Washington reporters, grumbling about the rarity of President Nixon's press conferences, sometimes suggest that he is being scretive. Not at all, contends White House Adviser Jahn D. Bhlithmon. the President doesn't like press conferences because he finds the questions "flabby and fairly dumb." On a Loc Angeles TV show, Entrithmon meters and the state of the state of the context of the state of the state of the state off one of those things and say "lan't it extraordinary how poor the quality of the questions is?" "As for the correspondents themselves, Ehrlichman com-—they keep asking us if we love them. If you don't want to know, don't all.

When they got married in 1964, they seemed the epitome of the Beautiful People: very young, very rich, and very-well-beautiful. Amanda Burden, daughter of Stanley Mortimer and Mrs. William Paley, was born into the world of social celebrity. Carter Burden, son of a wealthy California investment banker, was a law student who planned a career in politics. For nearly eight years, they were New York's bright young couple-Carter became a city councilman, and Amanda did charity work. Then they moved into separate apartments. "Amanda has been linked with everybody but President Nixon. remarked Society Columnist Suzy, "and Carter has been linked with everybody but Golda Meir." Last week Amanda. 28, filed for divorce for "cruel and inhuman treatment." Carter, 30, replied: "I'm very surprised and disappointed."

Queen Bitabeth has always dressed on the dowly side, but there was a time when Princess Marguaret was considered relatively chie. So eyebrows rose last week when she arrived at a reception for the Orand Dute and Duchess of Lusembaurg in a costiume that looked to a high side of the princess of the prin



SIMON & GARFUNKEL REUNITED

between knee and ankle, and a floppy hat ringed with flowers and trailing ribbons. London's Daily Mirror suggested one explanation: "She stands a good chance of emerging as just what the royal family needs—a really splendid stylish eccentric."

Bulova Watch Co. Board Chairman Omar N. Bradley, now 79, is America's only living five-star general. On Flag Day the Defense Department decided to honor the "G.I.'s General" by filling a Pentagon corridor with plaques, photographs, medals and insignia memorializing his distinguished career. Army troops staged precision drills in L'Enfant Plaza, and Bob Hope provided jokes at a ceremonial dinner ("I read today that Kissinger is in Japan, trying to trade two pandas for a couple of transistorized geisha girls"). Bradley himself was. as always, brief and plain-spoken: "I am a soldier, serving my country in peace and in war. Thank God for the privilege, both then and now." At that, fireworks erupted, in the pattern of an American flag.

GENERAL & MRS. OMAR N. BRADLEY





STUDENTS & OTHER PILGRIMS POPULATE TENT CITY SET UP AT STOCKHOLM'S ABANDONED SKARPNÄCK AIRPORT

ENVIRONMENT

A Stockholm Notebook

Every day there were new committee meetings and new resolutions to consider, but many interesting aspects of the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment never came to any vote. As delegates from 114 nations prepared to leave Stockholm last week, TIME Correspondent Friedel Ungeheuer cabled some impressions:

Motherhood was almost a dirty word here-but it had its defenders. At the scientists' Environment Forum. Stanford Biologist Paul Ehrlich blamed half the world's environmental problems on increases in population. A woman biologist from Nigeria, aided by four burly colleagues, startled the audience by seizing Ehrlich's microphone and declaring that birth control was merely a way for the industrial powers to remain rich by preserving the status quo. Peace was restored only after Ehrlich conceded that the U.S. should curb its own consumption of natural resources before urging population controls on developing countries. Brazilian Economist Josué de Castro fumes at the very mention of birth control. "Genocide of the unborn!" he charges.

Uniformed guards with dogs kept a wary watch on the tent city exceed by youthful environmentalists at the abandoned airport of Skarpnáck, but the violent demonstrations the police feared never came. Instead, the students put on gentle "eco-skits" to dramatize "eco-catastrophes." In one, for example, a girl painted as a skeleton and accompanied by drums and cymbal danced a warming about a companied by drums and cymbal danced a warming about the companied by the student of the companied by the companied by

At noon, many people gathered at the Grand Hotel, a pink elephant of a building with a view over the port (im-

pressively clean) and the Royal Palace (depressingly severe). The reason was simple. The U.S. Population Institute served a delicious free lunch there: marinated river salmon with sweet mustard, herring in fresh cream, tiny meat balls. thick slices of rare roast beef. To ask an environmentalist to dine, however, is to ask for trouble. Dr. Samuel Epstein, the Cleveland toxicologist who first warned of the harmful effects of the detergent component nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA), contended that the beef was full of cancer-causing aflatoxins. "Don't know why the Swedes don't get rid of them," Epstein said. "They are so easy to detect—fluorescent.

Economist Barbara Ward on the trend of speeches: "Truth is moving to platitude with alarming speed."

The conferees fretted continually about the consequences of industrialization. Microbiologist René Dubos. generally the most optimistic of the U.S.'s major ecologists, said that modern farmers are putting more energy into the soil (in the form of mechani zation, fertilizers and pesticides) than they are taking out in the form of bumper crops. By 1987, Dubos predicted, such practices will cause enough pollution and depletion of resources to limit further growth. He offered the odd analogy of the medieval church builders in France, who decided to end their rivalry after the highest cathedral, in Beauvais, twice collapsed. "Every technology has its limits," said Dubos

But talk of slowing industrialization was anathema to the developing nations. The Chinese delegation, led by Tang Ke, Minister of Fuel, had an answer. The world's resources are "inexhaustible," he said, provided all nations follow the teachings of Mao Tse-tung.

There was less confidence in a special report signed by 2,200 scientists from 23 nations: "We do not really know the full dimensions of either our problems or their solutions."

The astonishing thing about the official meetings was that almost all the recommendations on the agenda were approved, though often watered down. There is very little that the U.N. can actually do to enforce them, however-to make Japan and Russia (whose delegation never appeared after all) stop killing whales, or to make France and China stop testing nuclear weapons. "Every country has the right to protect itself from imperialism," insisted the Chinese. No matter. The conferees urged creation of a new U.N. office to coordinate international environmental activities and a global system to monitor the spread of pollutants. What effect will that have? The image that comes to mind is of a man who is given a thermometer and a fever chart to see him through a serious illness.

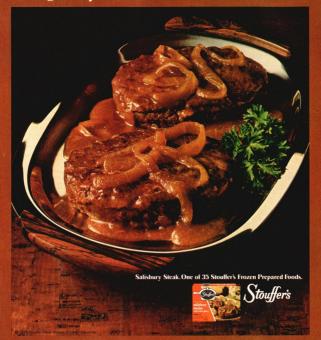
Perhaps no more concrete accomplishments could have been expected from a meeting that was necessarily divided by so many conflicting interests: the rich v. the poor nations. East v. West, free v. Communist world. Yet the conference showed that a start could be made on a problem that has been too long ignored.

Watching the Earth

The Stockholm conference has approved a global system for the monitoring of pollution. Next month, as a forerunner of such a system, the U.S. plans to launch an experimental satellite, known as ERTS (for Earth Resources Technology Satellite). A stubby, 1,965-lb. package that resembles an overgrown moth, the satellite will be equipped with three television cameras, a multi-wave-length sensor and a data collection system that can relay environmental information from as many as 1,000 automatic monitoring stations on earth. If the test is successful, ERTStype orbiters could be used to sound an alarm whenever there is a threat of serious environmental danger: contamination of the seas, climatic changes, even volcanic eruptions.

Fired to an altitude of 492 nautical miles, the satellite is expected to operate for a year in a near-polar orbit that Tonight your husband's working late. He wouldn't if you had your way. But one thing always makes you forget the waiting. The smile on his face when he walks through the door.

It's a good day for Stouffer's.



WHY THESE PEOPLE ARE DRIVING A CAR YOU PROBABLY NEVER HEARD OF. THE MATADOR.

The American Motors Matador has been around since October, 1971. But some people have called it the best kept secret in Detroit.



The L.A. Police Department discovers the Matador.

In fact, until last year, most people in the L. A. Police Department had never heard of the Matador. But in September, the Department ran tests on one of our models. They compared it to other cars on the basis of performance, quality and price. And as a result they bought 500 new Matadors.



Mark Donohue discovers the Matador, too.

Last Fall, Racing Driver of the Year Mark Donohue won the SCCA Trans-Am championship in one of our speciallyequipped Javelins. Now he's racing in NASCAR competitions in a specially equipped Matador.

He's up against some very tough competitors. But he's confident about his chances of winning with the Matador. After all, it's made by the same people who made his Javelin.



Mr. Barry Philips discovers the Matador and American Motors Buyer Protection Plan.

Barry Philips of Simi Valley, California didn't know about the Los Angeles police tests or Mark Donohue. But he bought a Matador because he got something he couldn't get from any other car in America. The American Motors Buyer Protection Plan.

This is what it promises.



If anything goes wrong with one of our cars and it's our fault, we'll fix it. Free. And if we have to keep your car overnight to fix it, most of our dealers will loan you a car. Free. Finally, you get a name and toll-free number to call in Detroit if you have a problem. And we promise you'll get action, not a runaround.

No car company would make these promises if it didn't build its cars right to begin with. So if youre shopping around for a mid-sized car, why don't you test drive the Matador.

for a mid-sized car, why don't you test drive the Matador.

Maybe you never heard of it before. But a year ago,
neither had 500 Los Angeles policemen, Mark Donohue,
or Barry Philips.

Management American Motors

ENVIRONMENT

runs almost parallel to the earth's axis of rotation. Sweeping down from high above the Arctic Circle to Antarctica, it will then head back north every 103 minutes. This orbit has an important advantage: it will bring the spacecraft back over the same spot on earth every 18 days at almost exactly the same time of day. Thus, ERTS's photographs, each covering a 100-by-100-mile square, will be taken at each particular site under lighting conditions that remain unchanged except for the gradual seasonal variations in the angle of the sun and different cloud covers. Such consistency gives ERTS a unique ability to spot changes on the earth.

Built by General Electric for NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center under a \$174.6 million program, ERTS cannot see objects smaller than 300 ft. across. but it has very acute color perception. Each of its three RCA TV cameras responds to a distinctly different wave length of light-green, red and nearinfra-red. Transmitted to earth, the three separate images can readily be combined into a single, detailed color picture, and ERTS can produce a total

of 9,200 pictures a week.

ERTS's infra-red scanners can perform more subtle detective work, since every object, living or inanimate, emits or reflects the various wave lengths of infra-red light with a different intensity. Chlorophyll, for instance, a key chemical involved in the production of oxygen by green plants, has a very dis-tinctive infra-red "fingerprint." Thus, by the color variations in photos, future ERTS satellites could quickly detect any large-and possibly dangerous -change in the chlorophyll content of ocean plankton, a principal source of the world's oxygen supply. By similar "fingerprinting," ERTS and its successors could warn of changes in the health of woodlands, detect harmful acidity in soil, find clues to new oil and mineral deposits, and perhaps even sniff out illegal fields of opium poppies.

Verdict on DDT

When DDT first appeared in the U.S. in 1942, it seemed almost like a miracle drug. Cheap and efficient, it destroyed pests, reduced such insect-borne diseases as malaria, and brought bumper harvests. But over the years scientists found disturbing evidence, first publicized in Rachel Carson's Silent Spring, that DDT was harmful to animals too, and might threaten man as

After 17 months of weighing the evidence pro and con, Environmental Protection Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus announced his verdict last week: "DDT is an uncontrollable, durable chemical that persists in the aquatic and terrestrial environments." cause it lasts so long, it can build up in fish and animals until it "may have a serious effect" on human beings.

With that, he imposed an almost to-

tal ban on the pesticide (exceptions: in cases of sudden epidemic, when DDT is the most effective means of combatting disease-carrying insects; shipment to countries where malaria is a problem: and use on onions, green peppers and sweet potatoes in certain areas that are particularly vulnerable to pests). The ban will not go into effect until the end of the year, allowing time to train farmers in using DDT's chief substitute, methyl parathion, which is highly toxic but breaks down soon after being used.

The ban was immediately challenged in suits filed by the manufacturer and processors of DDT. Another challenge came from the Environmental Defense Fund, which has been chiefly responsible for forcing the issue. It filed a court petition asking that the ban go into effect immediately and that it forbid all domestic applications of the onetime miracle.

A Cure for Elms

Each year more and more American elm trees, which once lined hundreds of town squares, fall victim to Dutch elm disease. Last year the apparently incurable blight destroyed at least half a million trees in the U.S. This summer the pestilence may be worse; it has spread from the East through the South and Midwest and is now attacking trees as far west as Denver

After every other remedy failed (including such folksy "cures" as injecting trees with turpentine or whacking galvanized nails into their trunks), scientists believe they have found a way to stop the fungus that causes the disease and the elm-bark beetles that spread it. The new approach involves two steps: spraying dormant elms in early spring with a pesticide called methoxychlor, which is lethal to the beetle but harmless to most other insects, and then spraying again in June with a chemical called Benlate, which attacks only the fungus. Instead of spraying, the arborist may also inject Benlate directly into the tree trunk. which puts the fungicide into the elm's circulatory system. After testing the treatment on 600 elms in a Milwaukee suburb for two years, University of Wisconsin researchers report that the mortality rate for the trees has dropped from 5% per year to 2%

Benlate itself is not completely new. For two years it has been used as a fungicide to protect roses and tomatoes. What is new-officially approved only this March by the U.S. Department of Agriculture—is its application to Dutch elm disease. The problem now is to persuade communities and private tree owners to undertake the effort and expense (\$75 per tree per year) needed to make the treatment work. When John Hansel, executive director of the Elm Research Institute, took the cure to Denver last February, the mayor refused to see him. The city had its own method for treating the disease-simply cut down and burn infected trees. Says Hansel: "We've come a lot farther in dealing with the beetle than we have with the politicians.

STREET IN WAUKEGAN, ILL., BEFORE & AFTER ATTACK OF DUTCH ELM DISEASE





Panic stops, potholes, the roughest driving-even a crash landing off a rampdidn't fool the air bag.

The air bag works. But only when it's needed.

Allstate fleet car approaches barrier at 17 mph. (Man wearing lap belt only.)







At Allstate, we've had a lot of time to get to know about air bags. We've seen them in action. We know they work. We believe in them.

But you probably haven't had much chance to get to learn about air bags.

So to help convince you that air bags are reliable, we shipped a few of our 200 air bag equipped fleet cars out to Arizona for rigorous testing.

The tests were conducted by Dynamic Science, an independent test facility. And the air bags performed just as expected: no

surprises, no problems. Here are the results:

Air bag doesn't inflate accidentally

Rough roads, potholes, panic stops-even a ramp jump-didn't accidentally inflate the air bag.

That's because air bags employ a special sensing device. It uses technology from the space program. The sensor only activates the air bag in frontal



Car takes off ramp at 45 mph



Bag did not inflate.

crashes severe enough to cause serious injury.

> Air bag does inflate when you need it

Some people worry the air bag won't go off when it's supposed to. So we ran one of our cars into a barrier at 17 mph (roughly equivalent to a 34 mph collision with a parked car of equal weight and size).

As you can see, the air bag did its job. Without it, the passenger would have suffered serious injury.

Air bags reliable, road-ready

At Allstate, we think this remarkable thing-the air bag-could become America's No. 1 lifesaver.

Safety experts at the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration say air bags could save thousands of lives a year. And prevent

hundreds of thousands of injuries. Air bags have been tested

and retested. They work. They're reliable.

We're getting more air bag equipped fleet cars as fast as possible. We say. let's get air bags into all cars as fast as possible.

Let's make driving a good thing.

Air bag deflates within 1/2 second after impact. Car had over \$1800 worth of damage.

Uninjured passenger climbs out through window. (Tests conducted for Allstate by Dynamic Science.)





The Body Boom

Although it is essential to studying the secrets of life, dissection of the dead was anathema to laymen for many centuries. Emperors and popes once forbade the practice, forcing physicians to utilize the services of body snatchers who, as late as the 19th century, obtained cadavers in midnight graveyard forays. One British ghoul, William Burke, was hanged in 1829 for creating instant specimens out of innocent wayfarers. As late as the 1960s, medical schools relied upon unclaimed bodies and found even these in short supply.

No more. Tens of thousands of Americans in recent years have decided to bequeath their bodies to science. The result is a body boom that is leaving schools and research labs in some parts of the country with more cadavers than they can dissect.* Medical schools in Illinois, which plan to use 360 bodies this year, have 390 on hand already and applications from 29,000 people who want to cooperate when the time comes. Ohio State University School of Medicine which uses about 80 a year, has a stockpile of 127. The University of Wisconsin Medical School, which uses fewer than 60 a year, has 5,000 potential donors on file. U.C.L.A., with a list of 10,000 names, no longer accepts offers. Some centers have such an abundance that they accept only bodies in "good" condition.

The main reason for the surprising

*New York City is an exception; medical schools there report a shortage of suitable cadavers. Na-tionwide, there is still a dearth of organs for trans-plants, such as kidneys.

surplus is changing attitudes toward death and funerals. Many people are no longer concerned about religious strictures that bear on treatment of the dead. There is also a sense of altruism among the donors. Randy Beck. 22, a student and former football player at the University of California at Los Angeles, says: "I've willed my body to science because after I'm done with it I won't have any use for it. There is no excuse to limit the usefulness of my body to my lifetime." Some also decide in favor of dissection as a reaction to the expense and emotional upheaval of traditional burial rites. "My mother's funeral was more like a circus than a day of reflection on death," says Mrs. Joyce Winslow, 25, of Los Angeles. "I want more to come out of my death than just bills." In choosing which institution will inherit their remains, most people pick one with which they have been associated. But whim is also a factor. A New York writer selected Harvard, he guips, because his parents always wanted him to go there and "this is the only way I could get in.

Every state now has a law making it easier for people to donate their bodies or organs after death. In many states anyone over 18 can, in the presence of witnesses, will his body or its parts to science; in many cases, would-be donors are given identification cards to carry in their wallets. If they die naturally-so that no autopsy is required-their bodies are automatically turned over to re-

cipient institutions. Some groups, including Orthodox Jews, still oppose both post-mortem examinations and dissection, but most Reform and Conservative Jews favor the idea, as do many Roman Catholics. Our only consideration is that a body be buried after use," says Bishop John Ward of Los Angeles. "Whether or not a person donates his organs or, indeed, his entire body to science is, of course, a very personal matter in which we would not want to interfere." Nor do undertakers object to the trend. Many are retained by medical schools to store or transport bodies, and have enough traditional patrons to keep them busy.

The Right to Bad Genes

Genetic engineering is just in its earliest tinkering stage, but it is already seen both as a great medical hope and a bugaboo. By learning the secrets of the genes, science is increasingly able to alert couples who run an unusually high risk of passing on crippling defects; sometimes a warning is possible even before children are conceived. Tests can also discover disabilities in the unborn as well as in infants and young children before symptoms appear

Example: if both parents carry the genes for Tay-Sachs disease or sicklecell anemia, there is great danger that their children will actually get the disease. Many geneticists and physicians are therefore enthusiastic about widespread genetic screening. They also support a new Massachusetts law-not vet put into practice-that would make sickle-cell examinations a requirement

for school admission. Others, however, argue that science and society must go easy not only in interfering with the genetic process, but even in mass screening. A 24-member team of scientists, lawyers and ethicists has been examining this question with the Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences at Hastings-on-Hudson. N.Y., for the past year. Now, in the New England Journal of Medicine, the group endorses the principle of helping people to make "informed choices regarding reproduction." But the authors are concerned that large-scale testing could violate people's rights to privacy and freedom of choice. Specifically, they argue that:

▶ There should be no attempt to impose a standard of genetic normality on any segment of the population. Virtually everyone carries a small number of harmful recessive genes. To eliminate these from the gene pool might require partners who both have similar "bad" traits to avoid parenthood entirely.

▶ No program should be made comoulsory. " There is currently no public health justification for mandatory screening for the prevention of genetic disease. The conditions being tested for in screening programs are neither 'contagious' nor, for the most part, suscep-tible to treatment at present." People, the report says in effect, have the right to bad genes.

► Care should be taken to safeguard the privacy of participants in screening



19TH CENTURY GRAVE ROBBERS COLLECTING CORPSE

Authentic.

This is "The MacNab," Raeburn's famous portrait of the 12th Laird of the MacNab (2lan, the one to which the makers of Dewar's "White Label" belong. Some of the whisky in Dewar's "White Label" continues to come from pot stills near Clendochart, home of the MacNab Clan since the 12th century.



Dewar House, Haymarket, London, S.W. 1, opened in 1908. Lots of interesting things here. Famous painings like "The MacNab," and "Thin Red Line." The Chanteey Bast of Six Walter Scott. And the worn, bescribbled tavem table on which Roben Burns wrote many of his pocents.





When John Dewar opened his shop he exemplified the virtues of the poor Scot of those days: girt, courage, thrift, plain living, honesty, a taste for hard work, and the vision to grasp a golden opportunity. For example, no one had yet dreamed of putting up Authentic Scotch Whisby in bottles. Here was an opportunity for John Dewar and he was quick to seize it. By the end of the century the annual output of Dewar's "White Label" output of Dewar's "White Label" and reached a million gallons.



much ever changes. The ships still come up the Firth of Tay to Perth. The people are durable and warmhearted. And the whiskies that go into the making of Dewar's "White Label" lie racked in aging sheds, depring the alera

in aging sheds, sleeping the sleep of tranquillity. It's a very easy place to make a Scotch of authentic character.

Dewar's never varies

What this country needs is an that gives you service

General Electric does.

is a major investment That's why, if something goes wrong with it, you shouldn't have to wait any

longer than your patience to get it repaired. televisions. Best of all, GE service is You won't with General Electrics always easy to find. Customer Care Service Everywhere. (A network of Factory Service Centers in 100

So, no matter where you live or move to in the United States, you can get service for your GE major appliances or

You'll find it in the Yellow Pages (If that's not as simple as ABC, nothing is.)

What happens when you call for General Electric service?

If your call is to one of our Service Centers, the first thing you'll get is a trained operator. She'll take down your name, address and phone number, as well as set up an appointment for our service technician

(If it's one of our franchised servicers he'll work to our standards or won't work for General Electric.)



How long will it take for our man to He'll set up an appointment, so you'll know when he'll be there.

Because when our man makes an appointment to be at your home between 8:00 and 12:00 in the morning, he means between 8:00 and 12:00. Not 8:00 in the

(Our records show that 9 out of 10 times, we show up right on time.)

man gets there, how long will he be there?
Usually, less than an hour.

Because GE major appliances and TV's designed to be easily repaired And because our men usually have verything they need to finish a job right

then and there. What's more, if the service isn't covered by warranty, you'll receive an itemized bill

that spells out everything you're paying for.

Now you know how we'll keep your GE major appliances in good working order, wherever you live in the United And why we think they're

the best ones to invest your money in, Because at General Electric when we say Custome Care Service Everywhere, we mean it.

Good service...Another reason why GE is America's #1 major appliance value.

GENERAL & ELECTRIC



MEDICINE

programs. The information obtained should be made available only to the individuals involved and their physicians. Otherwise, people might be stigmatized socially, and even perhaps denied life and health insurance.

Most doctors agree that guidelines are necessary, but some find the Hastings rules too tight. They argue that once a high-risk group is spotted-such as Jews of Eastern European descent who are vulnerable to Tay-Sachs disease-all its members of child-bearing age should be tested

They also believe that information gained by screening should be passed on to blood relatives, for instance, who might then be persuaded to have examinations themselves. In an editorial accompanying the Hastings report, Boston's Dr. John Littlefield suggests that the traditional, confidential patient-doctor relationship might be less important than people's "right to know about the risks that they run, whether infectious, toxic or genetic.

Helpless Heavyweights

Obesity is one of the most common medical complaints in the U.S. today. Depending on the choice of surveys, anywhere from one-tenth to one-quarter of the population is overweight to some extent, and millions of people unhappy about their girth and concerned about their health spend more than \$400 million a year on reducing drugs and treatments. Physicians interested in the subject have even formed the American Society of Bariatrics (from the Greek baros, meaning weight) to study the problem collectively. The field has nowhere to go but up; medical science has so far failed miserably to help the heavyweights in any important way.



EXAMPLE O . . TREME OBESITY Incurable appetites

This was the admission of bariatricians and other physicians meeting in Washington last week. The average family doctor treats ten or more patients a month for overweight. A relatively small number have obvious metabolic disorders that can be checked. For most of the rest, the problem is simply excessive eating, and doctors have not found a way to control that for very long. A 250-lb. man who should weigh 165, say, would have to cut his caloric intake by more than half. By his eating standards, that would be close to starvation. It is easier to dry out drunks than to starve down heavy eaters.

Fad diets, the experts feel, have only temporary effect, and some can be medically unsafe. Drugs that dull the appetite. like amphetamines, help certain people for a while, and some doctors prescribe drugs in conjunction with diets. But no one considers pills a longterm answer because of side effects and the chance of addiction. Many extremely obese people eat heavily because of emotional problems. For these patients, psychotherapy can provide clues about the basic causes of the trouble and sometimes helps ease the anguish of kicking gluttony. The key element is usually motivation. Group sessions on the style of Alcoholics Anonymous benefit some people more than orthodox medical approaches do

Regardless of method, the quest for permanent slimness is rarely rewarding According to Dr. Alvan Feinstein of Yale medical school, the success rate of weight-loss programs is "terrible, much worse than in cancer." Out of every 100 obese patients, some doctors have found, only a dozen can be expected to lose significant amounts of weight in a vearlong treatment program. Of that happy dozen, ten can be expected to gain back their excess poundage during the following year.

Capsules

to make

▶ Passengers in planes stacked up over a congested airport may find the experience nervous-making, but travelers only rarely have to endure that kind of tension. For air traffic controllers on the ground, facing the possibility of causing a calamity each working day, the stress is unremitting and the effects on the digestive system horrendous. A study by the newly formed Academy of Air Traffic Control Medicine in St. Charles, Ill., shows that ulcers are distressingly commonplace among control-tower personnel. The cians, for example, is between and 4% Even mong alcoholics whose digestive transfer a bject to constant ssault, the e, if t c ly 9%. Dr. Richard Cra u'll rexamined 111 and reports that inptoms severe enough or tests essential; 32.5%

cers



OVERWORKED AIR CONTROLLERS Unremitting stress.

blame poor sanitation, blood transfusions and drug addicts' needles for the spread of serum hepatitis, a debilitating and sometimes fatal liver disease. Now it appears that the mosquito might also transmit the ailment. Studies by Rutgers University, the New York Blood Center and the New Jersey Medical School concentrated on tropical mosquitoes. After drawing blood from a person known to be a chronic carrier of henatitis, the laboratory-raised insects retained the virus for three days and presumably could have transmitted the infection if allowed to attack an other victim. The researchers know of no hepatitis cases that can be attributed directly to mosquitoes, but the source of the disease is often untraceable. The new findings are yet another reason for communities to conduct vigorous anti-mosquito campaigns

▶ Among the causes of pain in rheumatoid arthritis are inflammation of the synovium (the membrane lining the joint capsule) and subsequent erosion of the enclosed cartilage and bone. Doctors generally prescribe painkillers and other anti-inflammatory drugs including common aspirin. But according to Dr. Alan Wilde of the Cleveland Clinic. early surgery may provide more permanent relief and slow the progress of the disease as well. Wilde told a scientific session of the Arthritis Formation that he had performed sync ne nad performed synovectomes of 29 patients, delicately armonying the inthamed tissue from a total of 12 finger,
joints. Must of the patients experienced,
complete steller for pain, while a fewshowed partial improvement. Etosion
of the joint surface continued in about a third of the patients. In nearly half, the deterioration stopped, while in a few cases, removal of the diseased synovium actually caused the damaged cartilage

Merrill Lynch tells how to get 7 to 8 percent on your money-without going out on a limb.

Is your money making enough money?

Before you decide, think about inflation. From 1967 through 1971, the Consumer Price Index climbed an average of 4.6 percent a year.

So your money's real earning power has been whatever interest you've been getting, *minus* 4.6 percent.

What does that leave you? If your answer is, "not much," maybe you'd like to see how you could increase your money's earning power — without going out on a limb.

Corporate Bonds: more for your money The pros:

Corporates pay anywhere from 7 to 8 percent interest, depending on the company's financial strength. For many people, that would mean a 50 percent jump in investment income.

As far as safety goes, the main thing to remember is that a bond is a debt. And a corporation must pay all the interest on its bonds before it can give the stockholders a

Another safety feature is the company's legal obligation to pay you the face amount of the bond at maturity. (Most new bonds are written to mature in 20 years.)

Before maturity, high-grade bonds tend to fluctuate in price less than the highest-quality stocks.

The cons:

Corporate bonds have the same drawback as all other fixed-income securities. They don't give you a share in a company's profits. So you can't expect much growth in the value of your principal.

A second disadvantage is the price fluctuation—usually less than with high-quality stocks, but enough to think about. If you have to sell your bonds before maturity, you could get less than the face amount.

Talk with one of our Account Executives. He can help you weigh the pros and cons as far as your own objectives are concerned.

Municipal bonds: no Federal taxes

The pros:

Municipal bonds are issued by states, cities, and towns. High-grade municipals are among the safest securities you can buy, because they're usually backed by the issuer's taxing power.

The big thing about municipals is that the <u>interest</u> is free from Federal income taxes. (It's even free from state and local taxes, if you buy bonds issued by the state or town you live in.)

So the net return on municipals can get very attractive. If your joint taxable income is \$30,000 a year, for example, a 5½ percent return on municipals is like getting 9 percent on a taxable investment.

The cons:

High-grade municipals yield only about prevent—a full 2 percent less than high-grade corporates. (Of course, that's not much of a problem if you're in a high tax bracket.) And like any bond, municipals fluctuate in price.

Ginnie Mae's: 7% Government-guaranteed The pros:

A Ginnie Mae is a mortgage-backed security authorized by the Government National Mortgage Association, an agency of the Federal Government.

Ginnie Mae's have two main advantages.
They pay a high interest—currently about
7 percent. And they're backed by the full
faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

The cons:

The minimum investment is a hefty \$25,000. Another possible problem is that you gradually get back your principal along with the interest. Our analysts figure that the average Ginnie Mae will last only about 12 years.

Mutual funds: the diversified way

The pros:

Instead of buying fixed-income securities directly, you could buy part of a fund that invests in them. The advantages include diversification, professional management, and greater convenience.

The cons:

You don't get these advantages for nothing. Many funds charge a sales commission. Most funds charge a management fee based on total assets under management.

3100 billion worth of know-how in 15 kinds of fixed-income securities

You can buy fixed-income securities from a lot of different firms. But there are good reasons to buy them from Merrill Lynch.

We handled about \$100 billion in fixed-income securities last year and we're a major underwriter of corporate and municipal bonds. We know the field.

We handle 15 different kinds of fixedincome securities, plus common stocks and mutual funds – a lot of ways to put your money to work. So we don't have any ax to grind when it comes to making recommendations.

We spend about S8 million a year resenting stocks and bonds. Then give the results to our Account Executives. So they're in a good position to help you decide which securities to buy. They can also help you decide how much to invest in fixed-in-come securities, compared with other ways to put your money to work.

Talk it over with one of our Account Executives—and see why we think fixedincome securities should be part of your plan to share in America's growth.

Merrill Lynch is bullish on America.



ART

Unfindable Objects

Laughter in the Louvre? As gross a solecism, one might think, as a belch in the Sainte-Chapelle. Yet for several weeks, visitors to the Louvre's Museum of Decorative Arts have been convulsed with mirth over the work of a puckish artist from Marseille, Jacques Carelman. With his collection of "Objets Introuvables" (Unfindable Objects). Carelman has revived Surrealist humor and created the wittiest show to be seen in Paris in years. (It will open in Dallas next winter.)

RIFLE DESIGNED TO HIT KANGAROO



"If I had to point to any one source

may ponder an empty frame bearing the label A Knife Without a Blade Whose Handle Is Missing. Georg-Christoph Lichtenberg, 1742-1799.* The

let to follow the bounding animal." Says Carelman, 42, a onetime dental surgeon who has become well known as a designer and cartoonist: "I guess you could call me a critic of society, all societies-but especially the wasteful consumer society. My defense against the aggressiveness of objects is derision, humor. I deal with objects everyone is familiar with, like a hammer. I deform

them and people get a shock. Children

react the best, intellectuals second best.' Says François Carrée, assistant curator of the Museum of Decorative Arts: "No one has better taken into account the all-too-rational limits of our system of objects. Carelman thinks of everything and everybody, of the prolongations of technology as well as new categories of ignored consumers: acrobats, mourners, the one-legged . . . The infinitesimal shift thus revealed to us is what separates poetry from reality, and the most invigorating humor from the crass stupidity of profit making." A child at the show was more succinct. "As a convinced masochist," he told the artist, "I take my hat off to you."

Picasso Presents

It is a wry paradox of art history that some of the most influential sculptures of modern times were never actually seen by the men they influenced. They were four metal-rod constructions that Picasso made in 1928-

29. Known only from photographs, these light, airy images-a form of drawing in space' -helped shift the attention of postwar sculptors in America and Europe away from the solid block and toward open structure. But Picasso never allowed them to be sold to a dealer, a collector, or a museum;

they remained in his own collection in France after they had been rejected by a committee for a memorial to Picasso's friend. Poet Guillaume Apollinaire. ("What did they expect me to make, a muse holding a torch?" Picasso grum-

Now New York's Museum of Modern Art announces that Picasso has given its sculpture garden a 15-foot-high version of one of these works, Construction in Wire, 1928. Based on a smaller maquette he made ten years ago, the monumental piece is being fabricated in Cor-Ten steel and will go to the museum in early fall. Thus there will be two key Picasso sculptures in the U.S. (the other is the sheet-metal Guitar. 1912), and MOMA has them both, as presents from the artist. Picasso's evident fondness for the museum-which already has the best collection of his work anywhere-started a crop of new











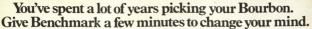
CARELMAN & MANY-FALICETED PIPE

UNPREDICTABLE PING PONG





for the outback with a bizarre weapon whose barrel undulates like a snake: it is a kangaroo gun, "whose specially studied trajectory enables the bul-*A German scientist, critic and aphorist, whose name apparently strikes Carelman as inherently grotesque, like Major Major, P.D.Q. Bach or the presidential ticket of Wintergreen and Throttlebottom.







THEY TELLIT LIKE IT IS.

After you've been lied to, cheated on and humiliated enough times, you finally face the truth. Your watch is a hopeless case.

And there's only one thing to do about it.

Forget the past. Form a new, meaningful attachment with an Accutron watch.

It has a tuning fork movement

guaranteed to tell the truth to within a minute a month.*

It'll remain faithful, month after month, without any winding.

And with every look at its honest face, the bitter memory of your former watch's deceit will slowly fade away.

Time heals all wounds.

ACCUTRON® BY BULOVA

From left to right. Accessron Austroaus Mark II =17. Tells the sine in wo different sine zones simultaneously. Calcular II standers seried 3.5% Accustron 2761. Breaders seried access declared Back call strange 5150: Accustron Deep Org. A⁻¹ 1.4% Social poid Land colleged Back and with Six social poid Land applied Roman markers. Date resens instantly, 5700. Accustron Deep Day AUT Stant finish standers seried case. Black turtle strap. Date resens instantly, 5175. Ask your dealer on show you the many Accustron spiles from 5110. Tellneseepings will be adjusted on this indicates, if necessary, if reserved to Accustron dealer from shown practicated within one yet made of purchase.

BEHAVIOR

Silent Speech

Karl Harrington is seven years old and a victim of severe cerebral pally. Thus she lacks the muscular coordination necessary for controlled movement and speech, and is virtually restricted to a wheelchair. Like many other victims of the disease, she will never be able to move around normally or speak well enough to be understood. Now an experimental training program that may be understood to the convergence of the convergence o

The Ontario Crippled Children's Centre in Toronto, where Kari is a pupil, is successfully using a system of symbols as a substitute for spoken language. They are patterned after "Blissymbols," devised some 30 years ago by an Austrian-born chemical engineer named Charles Bliss in the hope that they would be used to promote international understanding. Hardly anyone paid any attention, though, until last year, when Shirley McNaughton, a teacher at the center, came upon an account of them in a library and decided that they might be modified for use by the handicapped.

Currenly the center is using about 200 symbols arranged on wooden trays attached to wheelchairs. With demonstrations and explanations from their teachers, six brain-damaged youngsters are learning to use their fingers or a special clock hand fastened to the trays to point to the symbol that expresses what they want to say.

Naturally there are symbols for such simple words as yes and no, hello and goodbye, man and woman. There is also a symbol for action that turns a noun into a verb. For example, a child who wants to say "Father sees mother" who wants to say "Father sees mother" and the same and t

The sign for animal is ∞ ; for needs 2, a slanting figure to suggest dependency; for food Ω , a mouth over the earth. All these can be put together to say "The animal needs food." To express emotions, a youngster can point to the sign for happy Ω for sad Ω 4.

The ability to communicate even such uncomplicated ideas as these has had remarkable effects. Less frustrated because they can finally express themselves, the youngsters become more relaxed and can thus make better use of whatever slight physical—and in a few cases even vocal—abilities they may

have.

The children, most of whom seemed meeting trearded, are being stimulated tendent enterthing the control of the control



CEREBRAL PALSY VICTIMS LEARNING TO "SPEAK" WITH PRINTED SYMBOLS Yes and no, hello and goodbye.

Ready when you are.



New Kodak pocket Instamatic camera.

Executive Confidential Loans \$1500 to \$8500

A nation wide service used by over 20,000 executive and professional men as a quick and convenient source of credit, either for immediate needs or a credit line for future use. No collateral . . . no embarrassing investigation. All details handled by personal mail in the privacy of your office.

The First National Bank of Minneapolis Continental Illinois National Bank of Chicago

Phone, toll free, 800-328-7328 or write Mr. T. K. Lindblad Executive Loan Director



Industrial Credit Plan, Inc.

276 Hamm Building St. Paul. Minnesota 55102

THE PRESS

Striving Globe

In 1970, the management of the Boston Globe assembled the editorial staff for a candid self-study session at the Brandegee estate of the National Academy of Arts and Sciences University. One result was formation of a six-reporter: "Brandegee goose-em committee," the purpose of which was to "keep editors on their toes, to keep them and and unstatisfied." That resultes spirit has been typical visit has been typical visit has been typical visit to the paper got another prod towards self-improvement the death of its traditional rival, the Herald Traveler.

The demise of the 125-year-old Heraild leaves the Globe morning and afternoon papers in head-to-head competition with expanded Hearst entries. The chain bought the name and relatively modern plant of the Heraild and this week transformed its tabloid Record American into standard-stapers: the morning Heraild Traveler and Record American and, for variety, the additional traveler and the standard traveler and the standard traveler and the standard traveler "Strangely enough," says Globe Editor Thomas Winship 'to looks like we may now have more competition, not less.

Wheelity. The Clabe figures to pick up about a quarter of the old Herala's circulation of 192,000 (the Globe sells 417,000 on weekdays, \$46,000 on Sundays). The Globe has been steadily impriving for several years. It won a Pulter Prize in 1966 for its coverage of a federal judgeship for an old retainer, and picked up another this spring for an exposé of corruption in Somerille, Mass. "The death of the Herald." says witnship, "should enable us to put out

a much better newspaper." As a first step, he has hired nine of the Herald's best people. Winship also plans to enlarge the paper's newshole, streamline the bulky Sunday edition, and give even more push to the morning staff's already energetic investigative crew.

The Globe's strivings for both viactive and quality result from the happy association of Winship and the Taylor family. Published Davis Taylor large for the total grain and the Taylor family. Published Davis Taylor large way and solid financial backing. The Herdid management diverted attention and resources into the long, doomed fight to save its broadcasting learned for the property of the prop

Weathermen. Since becoming detior seven years ago, Winship has given direction to a paper that was once simgularly haphazard. His success surprised some staffers, who initially regarded him as a lightweight. City-room cynics used to grumble that he had mared his money (Elizabeth Coolidge, was present the control of the conpager) and inherited his job this father. Laurence, edited the Globe from 1955 to 1965. He was also criticized for being less than overwhelminaty cerebral.

Perhaps, But, says Assistant Managing Editor Tim Leyland, "while he is not your intellectual aristocrat, he is a catalyzer. He's go a good grand stand movement in society." Winship, 51, has made the paper senior to these trends and has also been receptive to the ideas of younger journalists. Last year he appointed a 29-yearold as metropolitan editor of the morning edition. "These brainy kids in the newsyroom are our salvation,"

told the American Society of Newspaper Editors. "They write better than we do, they know more than we do, and they are intellectually more honest."

To give encouragement to his "city room Weathermen," as he calls them, Winship frequently sends out "tiger notes," which invariably begin: "Terrific job, Tiger. Keep 'em coming." The fact that the editor frequently wears rumpled seersucker, odd slacks and boots doesn't hurt rapport either. Not that generational and ideological friction is completely absent. Radical Columnist David Deitch was recently removed from the Op-Ed page. Winship explained that the change was to make room for contributions from Ralph Nader and the Black Congressional Caucus; Deitch charged that the paper could no longer swallow his attacks on the Boston financial establishment.

While the Globe encourages such provocative debate and has been vehemently antiwar—it printed portions of the Pentagon papers which it obtained independently—Winship has no granicose ambitions to make the paper jumarily national in its coverage or concerns. In fact, the Globe is often spotty even in covering New England, and too rarely assigns reporters out of the state. Winships and the properties of the state of New England journalism, achieving that goal would be a major contribution.

Grave New World

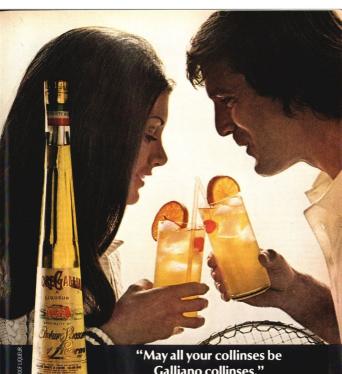
Where did the old Saturday Review go? Right up the street, as it turns out. Norman Cousins, who stalked away from SR and its new owners' overhaul plans seven months ago, last week put out the first biweekly issue of World magazine; it is the deadest of ringers for SR as it used to be.

Cousins greeted his newsstand customers and 75,000 charter subscribers with the Cousinsish statement that the "ultimate adventure on earth is the adventure of ideas," and added that World "would like to be part of that adventure." Cautiously, he went on his lovue as a definitive expression of their ideas about World." because "a new magazine is not born full formed."

Just as well. Vol. I, No. 1 is dominated by worthy but wordy pieces that reflect the stodginess of the old Saturday



WINSHIP (CENTER) CONFERRING WITH YOUNG REPORTERS IN BOSTON OFFICE Tiger notes for the city-room Weathermen.



Galliano collinses."

From one collins lover to another, that must surely be the ultimate toast.

Because the Galliano collins is the last word on the subject of collinses. Gin with lemon juice, like so many other familiar combinations, gains a totally new stature under the tasteful influence of Galliano.

Next time you feel like I teaspoon sugar astounding some friends with your advanced barmanship, get a bottle of Galliano and mix as fol-

lows before toasting: 3/4 oz. Liquore Galliano 3/4 oz. gin juice of I lemon

Shake well and pour into tall glass over ice cubes. Fill with club soda

GIQUORE GALLIANO

MCKESSON LIQUOR CO. N.Y. N.Y. 80 PROOF LIQUEUR.

How to pick the best color portable from Sears or anyone else

Some people wonder if they have to sacrifice color quality by getting a portable instead of a

Absolutely not.

On Sears Best 19-inch (diagonal measure picture) color portable. for example, you'll get the same color quality as you would from a console. Electronically they're basically the same. It's just that everything is more compact.

What you do give up is a larger cabinet, and perhaps, larger speakers.

Regardless of what color portable you buy, the two most important questions to ask are:

How good is the color? How easy is the set to tune?

Color and a Sears advantage.

Not every portable will consistently give you good flesh-tone color On some sets, instead of seeing

people with natural-looking complexions, you'll see people with red faces. Or even green faces. Not every time, but enough to annoy

Sears solution to this problem is an ingenious electronic device

called ATL-Automatic Tint Lock. Justpush

the ATL button on Sears Best color portable and you'll get people that look like



people automatically. Even when you change channels. In addition, Sears Best has:

KEYED AUTOMATIC GAIN CONTROL -helps keep your picture from fluttering when conditions change. For example, when a plane flies AUTOMATIC CHROMA CONTROL

-helps keep colors from fluctuating when programs change, or you change channels. AUTOMATIC COLOR PURIFIER

-helps keep colors clear and pure.

Automatic Fine Tuning and why Sears uses it.

You'll find an AFC-Automatic

Fine Tuning control - on the better

AFC fine tunes your picture automatically when you turn your set on, or flip channels.

By themselves, many people can't fine-tune their set as well as the AFC can.

Sears has AFC on its Best portable and on most others as

Wide screen picture, bright picture tube, other features.

The wide screen picture can enable you to see more of the before.

Like other recent innovations in color TV, the wide screen picture is on Sears Best portable

The bright picture tube gives you a bright, clear, sharp picture. Sears uses a superb bright picture tube in its Best portable. It gives you brightness without washing out the dark colors.

A bonded etched tube minimizes glare-from a lamp for example. The bonded etched tube costs

more, so not every television manufacturer uses it. You'll get it on Sears Best color portable. Snap-out



you change channels.

them in their Best portable.

diodes and tubes. They snap out easily for fast servicing. Sears uses

Be sure to ask about service before you buy.

Make sure you ask about service before you buy a set. Not all retailersservice

the sets they sell. Sears does. And you

can count on Sears service. whether you move across the street or even

clear across the country. In fact, we even check out each color set before we deliver it to your home.



Sears Rest 19-inch (diagonal measure picture)

When you buy a color set from a Sears store, your set is inspected before delivery. Not all retailers do the same.

Should Sears Best ever require service, we'll service it in your home. You won't have to bring it to us. Not every retailer offers in-home service for their 19-inch (diagonal measure picture) portables.

In addition to Sears Best, we have many other color portables, together with table models and consoles, to choose from in our stores and catalog.

Prices start under \$220. If you like, you can use one of our convenient Sears, Roebuck and Co. credit plans.

Everything considered: service, features and Sears dependability, you get a lot more with Sears Best color portable than meets

the eye. See Sears Best at a Sears

store today.

Features	Se	ars	Bran	nd A	Brand B		Brand C	
Features	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Automatic Tint Lock	V		0.500					
Automatic Fine Tuning	V		3500					
Bonded Etched Tube	V		2010					
Bright Picture Tube	V		1000					
Wide Screen Picture	V		100					
Instant Start	V		1000					
Light Diffuser Screen	V							
Snap-out Modules	V							
Nationwide Service	V		1000					

THE PRESS

Review. U Thant's lead story reads uncannily like the Cousins editorial: both deal in leaden tones with what they proclaim as the new global brotherhood of man. The former U.N. Secretary-General goes on to note that there is no al-

ternative to—guess what—the U.N.
There is a "World Progress Report" that features only good news, such as the intelligence that the U.N.'s new "disaster relief coordinator" has begun to attempt to coordinate relief. From International Editor Roland Gelatt (based in London) comes a detailed analysis of what will happen to London's Covent Garden Market when the area undergoes urban renewal 18 months

There is a report on the Stockholm environmental conference, written well before the event, and an analysis of the Middle American, that citizen already so often discovered. Cleveland Ace and Goodman Amory-or is it Cleveland Amory and Goodman Ace?-grind out their stale SR humor

Elsewhere, the pleasingly plump issue (132 pages) makes for better reading. The critical sections-books, ballet, music, films-are excellent. There is a warm, highly readable story on Philanthropist Louis Schweitzer, an intriguing discussion of world mass-transit problems, and a thoughtful piece on the future of education. Selden Rodman, the Haiti buff, contributes an upbeat piece on life in the Caribbean republic. A photo spread of aerial landscapes shot by Dr. George Gerster, a Swiss science editor, is beautifully laid out

But these editorial assets seem outweighed by the clinkers. Of what value is a column of youth notes, written by a Harvard sophomore, that says nothing new, significant or even witty about youth? Or a "Calendar of Global Events" that alerts readers to affairs such as the Third International Conference on Dielectric Liquids in Dublin next month? Columnist Amory ends his first World column this way: "Satisfaction guaranteed, we've always said, or your product back." On the basis of the first issue, the temptation is to ask where one gets in line

Near Ms

The huge type shrieked: GIVE THE OLD MAN PLAYBOY FOR FATHER'S DAY, and at first glance it looked like another Bunnyland promotion. But the fullpage New York Times ad was paid for up-and-coming Penthouse, Playboy's rival, and it went on to counsel, "Your Dad grew up in the Playboy generation." Thus the old fellow simply cannot handle Penthouse. Claimed the ad: "More than 95% of Penthouse readers are under 35." Not quite. Actually the figure is 87%, but the survey did show that 95% of Penthouse's male readers are between 18 and 34. For Playboy, the equivalent figure is 67%. Circulation: Penthouse, 909,867; Playboy, 6,400,573. Anyone for Ms?



It's how Gordon's keeps its gin up!

We do something to our juniper herries between the bush and the bottle that makes Gordon's Gin special. We age them. Until they're mellow, smooth, ripe with flavour, (It's part of our 203year-old English formula.) So if you want a gin with an impressive name, but you also want smooth, crisp, super-dry taste, drink Gordon's.

Biggest seller in England...America...the world. Super-dry is why!

PRODUCT OF U.S.A. 100% NEUTRAL SPIRITS DISTILLED FROM GRAIN. 90 PROOF, GORDON'S DRY GIN CO., LID., LINGEN, N. J.

You'd drive the ball farther if you could slow down your swing.



A Minolta Autopak®, with its variable filming speed feature, can Autopak gives you the correct ex show you-in excruciating slow motion - what everybody's been telling you is wrong with your swing.
But that's just the beginning.

With the Autopak's unique features and system of accessories, you can create cartoons out of children's drawings, or make a rose seem to bloom in two minutes

No matter what the scene, ar posure automatically, instantly. Minolta Autopak-8 cameras start at around \$182, plus case with optical-glass Rokkor zoom lens Accessories extra For literature, write Minolta orporation, 200 Park Aven South, New York, N.Y. 10003. In Can ada: Anglophoto Ltd., P.Q.

Start to see life differently with a Minolta Autopak

Low Blows from Munich

Convict Bobby Lee Hunter has come a long way since he fatally stabbed a man five years ago in a snack-bar scuffle in Do As You Choose Alley, a Charleston, S.C., ghetto. Sentenced to 18 years for manslaughter, he spent the first few years in prison as a sullen scrappy teen-age con often banished to solitary confinement. Then he was encouraged to take up supervised fighting. His surliness vanished, and since 1970 little Bobby Lee has developed into the nation's best amateur flyweight boxer, with a good chance of winning a medal for the U.S. at the Olympic Games this summer in Munich.

Last week, though, Hunter suddenly seemed in danger of suffering a technical knockout from Olympic competition long before the Games started Willi Daume, president of the Olympic Organizing Committee in Munich, said that Hunter would not be welcome at the Games because "an Olympic athlete should be an example to youth. The U.S. Olympic Committee "would be wise" not to send the 21-year-old boxer, advised Daume, a successful industrialist who played basketball for Germany at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin. If Hunter did turn up, Daume added, he might run afoul of an Olymic rule on housing. Implying that Hunter might need to be billeted in a local prison, Daume noted a requirement of the Games that competitors stay in the official Olympic Village

Daume's offhand remarks resembled a flurry of low blows. Olympic historians can recall no precedent for a ban, real or threatened, against a com-

petitor on the grounds that he had a police record. Several U.S. sportsmen argued that Hunter, as a convict on the road to rehabilitation through sport, might set a better example to youth than some Olympic athletes who have never been in jail but are known not to be paragons of virtue.

Daume's concern about the Olympic housing rule was curious. For one thing, the rule has been broken before; in Mexico in 1968, for instance, West German Millionaire Josef Neckermann, who won gold and silver medals in dressage, stayed at the luxurious hotel María Cristina. For another, it has never been the U.S. Olympic Committee's intention to house Hunter (providing he makes the team) behind bars. In the past year, Hunter has represented the U.S. in Colombia, Britain and the Soviet Union without being locked up in local jails between bouts. South Carolina's Manning Correctional Institution requires only that Hunter be accompanied by a guard, who in fact has become a friend, adviser and occasional corner man

Clifford Buck chairman of the U.S. Olympic Committee, also seemed to be in Hunter's corner last week. "We believe that it is our prerogative to decide who goes to the Games," he told TIME Reporter-Researcher Kathleen Cooil. "If Hunter qualifies at the U.S. boxing trials next month, he will go to Munich and stay with the rest of the team at Olympic Village."

Play It as It Lies

As any golfer knows, a bad lie is not a terrible whopper told at the 19th hole. On a course, it means the bad positioning of a ball-jammed behind a tree in the rough, stuck in a divot on the fairway, or confronted with spike marks on the green. Generally, a golfer must play his ball where it lies or take a penalty of added strokes if he chooses to move it. Among weekend golfers, the temptation is often strong to improve a lie surreptitiously, especially on the greens, where a player is permitted to lift the ball and wipe it off. But in the competitive sphere of professional golf, where scrutiny is high and tolerance understandably low, such cheating is rare. Which is why the U.S. golfing world last week was closely following the case of pretty Jane Blalock.

Miss Blalock, who is the leading money winner this year on the Ladies Professional Golf Association tour with earnings of \$38,286, stood accused of several times placing her ball in a more advantageous position. Two weeks ago, the L.P.G.A.'s executive board, made up of five fellow players, decided to suspend her from the circuit for one year on grounds of "actions inconsistent with the code of ethics of the organization."



GOLFER JANE BLALOCK ON GREEN Not allowed to make a living?

The severity of the sentence was one reason for the unusual interest in the case. Another was that Miss Blalock countered with a \$5,000,000 antitrust suit against the L.P.G.A., claiming that the association had deprived her of a living, had damaged her reputation and good will, and had not permitted her to face her accusers at a hearing or have legal counsel.

A battling blonde in pigtails, Miss Blalock won a temporary court order that allowed her to compete in the \$50,-000 EVE-L.P.G.A. Championship at Sutton, Mass., near her home town of Portsmouth, N.H. She played in an atmosphere of overt snubs and behindthe-back whispers. Said one competitor: 'If I had been caught doing what she was doing, I wouldn't have the nerve to show my face around here." Miss Blalock, 26, and only in her fourth year on the tour, finished by showing her heels to all but one player, earning secondplace prize money of \$5,400

The performance was typical of Janie's aggressiveness and independence. two traits that have never endeared her to the LPGA's largely conservative hierarchy. While the association has been working hard to impress tournament sponsors with a solid, businesslike image, free-spirited Miss Blalock has adorned her bank checks with the peace symbol and her golf bag with a sign that reads P.O.W.S NEVER HAVE A NICE DAY. In short, some of her peers clearly dislike her, and are probably enjoying her discomfort.

In court hearings last week, the L.P.G.A. said that spotters hidden in woods and stationed on television towers with binoculars had seen Miss Blalock improve her lies. Janie conceded that she may have done so "through carelessness or excitement," but contended that her suspension was an



Not a good example to youth?

BACARDI light rum. Its subtle flavor and smoothness make it perfect for Daiquiris and Bacardi Cocktails or a light mixer like tonic. You can also use Bacardi light like gin or vodka in Martinis, Screwdrivers, Bloody Marys. Daiquiri recipe: Squeeze 1/2 lime or lemon. Add 1/2 teaspoon sugar, 11/2 oz. Bacardi, ice. Shake and serve. (Or use a good Daiguiri mix.) For a Bacardi Cock-

199 (NOW PRES BACKAGE PARTY UT. © 1972 BACKAGE UPSTST. NO. BACKGE BEDG., NOW. 111, 2017. RIN BO & 151 PROFE TRANSFER IN STREET AN ENGINEER TRANSFER AND AS A TRANSFER OF A STREET AND AS A STREET AND ASSA AND AS A STREET AND AS A STREET AND ASSA AND ASSA AND ASSA AND ASSA AND ASSA AND AS A STREET AND ASSA AND AS

tail, add a teaspoon of grenadine.

BACARDI dark rum, Amber color, Slightly more pronounced in flavor. Smooth and mellow. So it's great for rum & colas, eggnog, hot rum drinks or a mixer like ginger ale. You can also use Bacardi dark like whiskey in Manhattans, Sours, soda, water

BACARDI 151. A high proof rum for gour-

met cooking, spectacular flaming dishes and exotic drinks like the Mai-Tai.

ANEJO ... The world's smoothest liquor? Quite possibly. Delicately aged, Añejo rum is light, dry and very smooth. So you can use it like a fine Canadian or Scotch in soda, water, Sours or on the rocks. Or you can sip it like a fine cognac or brandy. (Pronounce it ahn-YAY-ho.)

Which Bacardi for what?



BACARDI rum. The mixable one.



SPORT

effort to "exterminate" her as the circuit's top money winner. Regardless of the lawsuit's outcome, it seemed clear that before the case was over, both sides would wish they had never teed off against each other.

No Peak, Just Pique

Mountain climbing is a symbol of man's loffiest aspirations: a test of mettle, a purification of the soul, a reach
for the heavens. George Leigh Mallory, asked why he wished to climb Mount
Everest, solemily replied, "Because it
is there." If asked the same question,
the most recent adventurers to tackle
the peak would probably respond differently." "Because we want to beat the
quy from the other country."

The latest expedition consisted of

The latest expedition consisted or JS climbers: seven Austrians, two Germans, one Tyrol Italian, one Swiss, one Tyrol Italian, one Swiss, one this oddly mixed international team of mountaineers set out to scale the 29,028-ft. summit over the unconquered southwest face. After more than two months of quarrelsome efforts, they descended into a maelstrom of pique.

From the beginning, the expedition was split into rival factions-led, respectively, by the British and the Austrians. According to Britisher Don Whillans, the Austrians "were afraid of us getting into the lead." Said German Climber Michel Anderl caustically: "The precious contribution of the British was to help consume 16 bottles of oxygen and eat enormous quantities of food." Supplies seemed to be a considerable problem. Native Sherpas staged one brief strike when the climbers reached 17,550 ft. and threatened another one unless their demands for more food and equipment were met. While Dr. Karl Herrligkoffer left the expedition to get more supplies, Anderl became the target of some Sherpa trade union tactics: they stoned him, and one threatened to disconnect his head with

The magic mountain may have taken offense at these pettifoggeries, because more ill fortune fell on the expedition. When Dr. Herrligkoffer returned, he suffered either a mild heart attack or pulmonary edema. Then the Italian, Leo Breitenberger, suffered a lung seizure, which was followed by a mental breakdown. Austrian Werner Haim sustained a severe leg injury, and several others fell ill. That left only two Austrians and the three British, who spent more time arguing over who was to lead than in actual climbing. The British quit in disgust, and soon the remaining Austrians were forced down by inclement weather

The final, saddening comment was provided by the Iranian, Mischa Saleki, who informally decamped via the supply helicopter: "It is better for one nation to go up a mountain." Indomitable Everest, looking on in silent disdain, must surely have agreed.

The BarTender's touch makes it easy as 1, 2, 3.





Our mix.

Now, you can make a great work a sour at home. An envelope of Bar-Tender's, a jigger of water and vodka does it. You just shake and serve a perfect sour every time. That's the Bar-Tender's touch - deliciously simple and simply delicious. In 12 varieties at all food and beverage stores. Backed by our 100% money back guarantee.

Bar-Tender's: America's #1 selling instant cocktail mix. Bar none.



@@Brady Enterprises, Inc., E. Weymouth, Mass. 02189

COLLEGE STUDENTS: EARN MONEY

Sell TIME, LIFE and SPORTS ILLUSTRATED on campus. Liberal commissions. Write for details: Time Inc. College Bureau, TIME & LIFE Bldg., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020

Doctors' Tests Show How You Can Actually Help Shrink Swelling of Hemorrhoidal Tissues

...Due to Inflammation and Infection.

Also Get Prompt, Temporary Relief in Many Cases
from Rectal Itching and Pain in Such Tissues.

swelling exist in hemorrhoidal tissues tic an be very painful for the sufferer. But there's an exclusive formulation which in many cases gives hours of relief from the burning itch and pain in hemorrhoidal tissues. It also helps shrink the swelling of such tissues. Sufferers are delighted at the way it acts so gently and is so soothing to sensitive tissues.

When inflammation, infection and

Tests by doctors on hundreds of patients reported similar successful results in many cases. And it was all done without the use of narcotics, anesthetics or stinging, smarting astringents of any kind.

You can obtain this same medication used in these tests at any drug counter. Its name is Preparation H®. Preparation H also lubricates to protect the inflamed, irritated surface area to help make bowel movements more comfortable. Be sure and try Preparation H. In ointment or suppository form.

RELIGION

The Jesus Woodstock

"Something historic is happening here," Itshed a sign on an office building in downtown Dallas. Historic, maybe. Big for sure. Across—and well beyond—the city last week, more than any of the sure and after week, more than and admit were jammed into hotels, motels and private homes, camping out in warehouses, ruck terminals, school gyms and even the country jail. They had come from every state and 60 countries for an International Student Congress.

Addressing the first evening rally in

Addressing the Irist evening raily in Dallas' Cotton Bowl, Billy Graham set the tone of the meeting for the cheering crowd: "We are here to say to the world that Christian youth are now on the march, and we're going to keep marching until millions of people are brought into the kingdom of God!"

EXPLO was the creation of Campus Crusade for Christ International, an evangelical organization headquartered in San Bernardino, Calif., and founded two decades ago by former Businessman Bill Birght, now 50, a United Despetition of U.S. campuses. some longer limited to U.S. campuses. some of the control of the Computer of the Compute

Bright's message: God loves man and has a plan for him, but man is sinful and can neither experience that low nor understand that plan unless he individually receives Jesus Christ as savor and lord. Essentially, the high who came to Dallas last week had come to learn just how to get that message across to everyone in the world by Bright's target date of 1980.

In the mornings the zealots attended training sessions in 65 locations around the Dallas-Fort Worth area. In the afternoons they participated in seminars or wandered among the booths

that 206 evangelical groups had set up in the exhibition halls of State Fair Park surrounding the Cotton Bowl. Not all the groups who had booths were of the straight, nonpolitical type characteristic of Campus Crusade. One called the People's Christian Coalition was more radical in its approach to the Gospel, and caused a ruckus at a midweek meeting when some of its members joined with Mennonites to hold up a CHRIST OR COUNTRY banner and chant "Stop the war." They reflected a feeling among a minority of evangelicals at the conference that Bright's brand of Christianity is lacking in social concern.

Moxi of the time, though, euphoria seemed to prevail. One convert from the drug world, Alaskan Ken Davenport, to consider the control of the Alaskan Ken Davenport, to consider the control of Alashanout: "There you didn't know if somebody was going to knife you. Here it's full of love." In Dallas' nightclub district, barflies were amazed them Bright's mustard-yellow pamphlets. A policeman working amid the them Bright's mustard-yellow pamphlets. A policeman working amid the crowds at the Cotton Bowl said in be-wilderment. I must have gotten person said "Pardon me."

ENFLO attracted evangelicals ranging from "Brother Andrew," a Dutchman famed for sungiging Bibles into Communist countries, to enthusiasts Governor Reubin Askew of Florida, who will keynote next month's Democratic National Convention, lent his mane and faith to the occasion with a pep talk to a bub groth of the most exception of the most except of the property o

The gathering was scheduled to culminate on an uncompleted freeway with a rally featuring singers Kris Kristofferson and Johnny Cash, which was expected to draw up to 150,000 people. But for many the moment of truth had come earlier. Said Ethiopian Geberkeidan Kassa, 26: "Since I came to Dallas, I feel that I am saved."





EXPLO CROWD IN COTTON BOWL
FROLICKING IN FIRE-HOSE SPRAY





Can you find the electric wires in this picture?

That isn't really a fair question.

You'd need X-ray vision to see the electric wires in Columbia, Maryland.

Columbia is a new city, planned in detail before a shovelful of earth was moved. One of the first things planners settled on was underground electricity. General Electric helped

ground electricity. General Electric helped the Baltimore Gas & Electric Company do it. Until recently, underground electricity was economical only for the downtown commer-

cial areas of larger cities.

But that's changed, Greatly, It's estimated that by 1975, 70% of all distribution wires to new construction will be underground.

GE helped bring on the change by designing new kinds of underground equipment. Transformers and cables, for instance, that can with-

stand harsh underground conditions for years on end. General Electric is also working on ways to spruce up the looks of overhead

up the looks of overhead power distribution systems. And on nuclear plants to help cut down on air pollution.

There's a lot to be done for cities, old and new. GE is helping.

Men helping Man



GENERAL & ELECTRIC

The New Mae West

HANNIE CAULDER
Directed by BURT KENNEDY
Screenplay by Z.X. JONES

Before too long—say around the fourth or fifth minute of running time —Raquel Welch is gang-raped by three desperadoes and left to die in her flaming hacienda. Things got pretty rough back there in the Old West.

As has been amply proved in the past, Miss Welch's acting ability is greatly overshadowed by her endowments. Consequently, her thrashings



RAQUEL WELCH AS HANNIE CAULDER Riding out for revenge.

and grimacings while being assaulted assume an air of piquant comedy. Nothing will do after being so shamed but for Miss Welch to ride out for revenge. This presents a problem since the scoundrels have swiped the horses as well as murdered her husband. The resourceful Raquel, of course, gets both a new mount and a new man in the person of a bounty hunter named Thomas Luther Price (Robert Culp). Price takes her to Mexico and teaches her how to shoot. Admirably, he seldom seems distracted by her wardrobe, a pair of skintight leather pants and a beat-up poncho that flies open frequently.

Miss Welch seems obsessed with becoming Mae West. Perhaps it's just that she never recovered from Myra Breckinridge, but Raquel tosses out lines like "There aren't any hard women, only soft men" that are the sort that Miss West used to dispense. She, however, had a shrewd sense of self-parody. Raquel doesn't get the joke.

Still, there are some excellent things in Hannie Caulder. Burt Kennedy's direction is robust, the scene about learn-

ing to shoot a pistol is superb, and the homicidal Three Stooges—Ernest Borg-nine, Strother Martin (both of *The Wild Bunch*) and Jack Elam—are the best bad guys around.

■ Jay Cocks

Nose Dive

SKYJACKED

Directed by JOHN GUILLERMIN Screenplay by STANLEY R. GREENBERG

On board Global Flight 502, nonstop from Salt Lake City to Minneapolis, are an ulcerous businessman (Ross Elliott) and his steadfast wife (Jeanne Crain); a jolly jazz musician (Roosevelt Grier): a United States Senator (Walter Pidgeon) and his son (Nicholas Hammond): a teeny-bopper (Susan Dev); a young wife on the verge of giving birth (Mariette Hartley); the head stewardess (Yvette Mimieux), once in love with the captain (Charlton Heston), now carrying on with the copilot (Mike Henry); and a certain Sergeant Jerome K. Weber (James Brolin), a bug-eved benny popper who swills brandy, talks crazy and keeps clutching at a large black satchel stashed under his seat. One among these is a skylacker. Guess who?

Not that it makes much difference. Skyjacked is the sort of proudly stupid melodrama that flaunts its absurdities. The plot is incredible, the dialogue unspeakable, and the movie, as a result, is pretty fair fun.

Skyjacked is an unashamed throwback to the '40s, when such topical B features were ground out once a month. The nostalgic tendency now is to overvalue such celluloid trivia, but Skyjacked, at least, is a good deal more diverting than Airport. *1.C.

Father and Sons

JUNIOR BONNER
Directed by SAM PECKINPAH
Screenplay by JEB ROSENBROOK

closing in on itself, there is no room left for the old ways. No one has watched these changes with such deep understanding or portrayed them so memorably as Sam Peckinpah, whose westerns, from Ride the High Country through The Ballad of Cable Hogue all seem to be infused with a kind of sunsern to be supported by the sunsern the sunse

laws says in The Wild Bunch, Peckin-

pah's greatest film. Everyone agrees, but

The frontier is gone, the West is

no man among them can adapt, so they die by the code of an earlier time rather than live by the law of a new one. Junior Bonner is Peckinpah's most contemporary western, set in Prescott, Ariz., a town that hews to the traditions of the past by holding a rodeo every year even as its outskirts are being bulldozed for a housing development. Ace (Robert Preston) used to be a champ, a great bull rider who once performed in Madison Square Garden and talked to Jack Dempsey as one champion to another. Now he devotes most of his time to bustline up a stake.

to nusting up a stake.

His boy Curly (loe Don Baker) gave him a fast \$15,000 for the rights to raze the family shack and extend Curly's housing development. Ace blew it all mining in Newada, "20 feet from the mother lode," but he is fed up anyway and wants to move on to Australia.

Ace's other son Junior (Steve Mc-Queen) is a rodeo rider with a single obsession: to ride an especially violent bull, a feat that will spell his father's

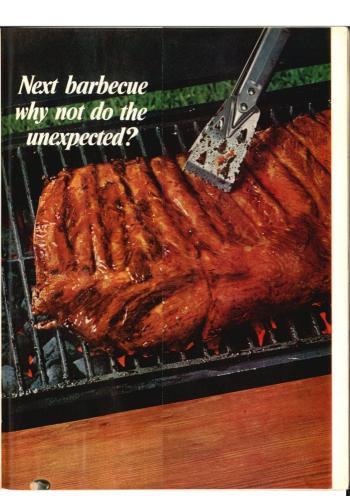


STEVE McQUEEN AS JUNIOR BONNER
Looking beyond the guns.

long shadow. Incredibly, Junior triumphs, buys Ace a one-way ticket to Australia and then blows town, letting his father look for a new frontier while Brother Curly plows the old one under.

This is the third in the curren bumper crop of rodeo movies (J.W. Coop and The Honkers have already been released, with When the Legends Die yell to come), so there is a certain Laboration of the company of the compa

Maybe Peckinpah told the wrong story. To judge from Junior Bonner, he has little love for the West, and little interest in it. He apparently felt obliged to make some kind of comment on it, but like Ace, his heart lies somewhere else—in the past, or maybe in Australia. Ace Bonner in the outback—there's the real movie.



Travelers offers you the one thing you want most from an insurance company: insurance for less money.

The cost of insurance, like the cost of practically everything else these days, seems to be going up and up and up

with no end in sight.

Through our Office of Consumer Information, we've been hearing you out on this matter for a year now. We've been working on ways to do something about it for considerably longer. And we've come up with an idea that can actually lower the cost of our insurance as much as 20 per cent.

Basically, our idea is to sell insurance in a "wholesale" kind of way.

Working through companies or organizations, we can afford to charge less for individual auto insurance, homeowners, and what have you. Because when we sell to a lot of people at the same time and in the same place, the costs of selling and servicing are lower.

Not only that, our agents and brokers can write a simplified policy that's much easier to understand. And easier to pay for, because premiums can be automatically deducted from your paycheck.

We tried our idea at several large companies. It worked even better than we thought it would. And now we think it can save money for millions of other people, too.

If you're interested, if you'd like to know more, simply call The Travelers Office of Consumer Information and ask. And if you have anything else on

And it you have anything else on your mind, like whether "no-fault" auto insurance can really save you money or how health care can affect you or even some purely personal insurance problem, we'll do our best to help you there, too.

Call toll-free weekdays, from 9 to 5 Eastern Time (800) 243-0191.

Call collect from Connecticut 277-6565.

Or you can write, if you prefer, to The Travelers Office of Consumer Information, One Tower Square, Hartford, Connecticut 06115. Not yet available in all states.



THE TRAVELERS

No Lawyer, No Jail

In its landmark Gideon decision of 1963, the Supreme Court proclaimed that any indigent person accused of a felony has a right to free counsel. Two years later, the court had a chance to extend this right to people accused of misdemeanors, but for unspecified reasons it chose to pass up the case. If the Warren Court feared to tread such ground, could the more cautious Burger Court be expected to rush in? Last week it did just that-unanimously. From now on, said Justice Douglas, "no person may be imprisoned for any offense unless he was represented by counsel at his trial."

The impact will be far greater than that of the Gideon decision. Only 338,-



SUPREME COURT JUSTICE DOUGLAS A fundamental right.

000 persons were charged with felonies during one recent year cited by the court. In contrast, said Douglas, "it is estimated that there are annually between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 court cases involving misdemeanors," not counting traffic infractions. Misdemeanors vary from state to state, ranging from spitting on the sidewalk to public drunkenness to carrying a concealed weapon -the crime for which a Florida indigent named Jon Richard Argersinger was convicted (it was his trial without counsel that led to the court ruling). Some authorities believe that as many as half of such offenders are indigents, though not all of them will require lawyers. The right to counsel can be waived, or, as Douglas observed, a judge can decide before the trial that he will not impose a prison sentence, thus avoiding the need to assign a lawyer. In addition, a

non-indigent who chooses not to pay for a lawyer need not be assigned one.*

Even with such a winnowing, howwer, the decision means that large numbers of additional attorneys will now be needed to defend indigents. Where will all the lawyers come from? Douglas noted that "there are 18,000 new admissions to the bar each year." In a separate opinion, Justices Brenana, Douglas and Stewart suggested that law school students might assist indigent defendants under the supervision of a law professor or a practicing attorney.

These proposals ignored the reality that relatively few lawyers go into private criminal practice, and that the modest fees paid for the defense of indigents are not likely to attract many newcomers. States like New York, one of 19 that already provide lawyers for most misdemeanor defendants, have had to expand their public defender services. One approach that may now spread is the practice of the Washington, D.C., bar, which last year adopted a rule calling on every member under 60 and not a Government employee to take his turn representing indigent defendants. The lawyers get hourly fees of \$20 to \$30, up to a maximum of \$400, in misdemeanor cases. So far the plan has had broad cooperation. Justice Douglas was not unaware of

the problems that the ruling presented. but he said the dislocations are necessary: "We do not sit as an ombudsman to direct state courts how to manage their affairs, but only to make clear the federal constitutional requirement. Justices Powell and Rehnquist felt that the rule should be applied only when "fundamental fairness" requires a lawyer, as they agreed it did in the Argersinger case. But Douglas insisted that a lawyer was a "fundamental right, where an accused is deprived of liberty." Chief Justice Burger concurred with some hopeful words. Noting that the American Bar Association had five years ago endorsed a similar rule, Burger said that the decision "may well add large new burdens on a profession already overtaxed, but the dynamics of the profession have a way of rising to the burdens placed on it.

Other Decisions

In the rules of the Loyal Order of Moose (national membership, 900,000) restrict national membership, 900,000 restrict membership or guest privileges to imale pendenghip or guest privileges to imale pendenghip or guest privileges to imale pendenghip or guest of 2.1 serv. White race who and not married to someone of other than the Caucasian or White race, who are of good moral character, physically "Douglas also observed in a Goosee that the floods of modernment case might be traduced considerably if, as many capters have recommended to the considerable of the

and mentally normal, who shall profess a belief in a Supreme Being." Refused service as a guest in both the bar and the dining room of Lodge 107 in Harrisburg, Pa., K. Leroy Irvis, a black Pennsylvania legislator, brought a test suit under the 14th Amendment's equal-protection clause.

The Supreme Court Justices were broadly agreed that the Constitution does not prohibit private individuals from forming "all-white, all-black, all-brown and all-yellow cluths." The issue a liquor license to the lodge, such as a liquor license to the lodge, such as a liquor license to the lodge, six for the state action. Justices Brennan, Douglas and Marshall said it was, since the state susses only a limited number of liquor licenses which it uses to regulate record behavior on the premises. Justice Retinuquist, writing for the 6 to 3 majority, disagreed. He declared that the court



IRVIS & PLASTIC MOOSE No room at the lodge.

should not "utterly emasculate the distinction between private [and] state conduct." The license regulations, he concluded, "cannot be said to in any way foster or encourage racial discrimination." The Moose are thus free to go on drinking and discriminating.

• Four years ago the Warren Court Index, in Terry v. Ohio, that a policeman investigating suspicious behavior may "stop and frisk" a person for weapons when he "is justified in believing the individual is armed and presently dangerous. The policeman's personal observation was thus a key justification for such a search. But Justice Rehugust, truled that a "volume from a fine formant that a man sitting in a car at 2.15 am. in a man sitting in a car at 2.15 am. in a man sitting in a car at 2.15 am. in a car at part of the formant formant formant for a man formant for a man formant fo

Latest U.S. Government figures show PALL MALL MENTHOL 100's

lower in 'tar' than the best-selling menthol ki



Yes, longer...yet milder

PALL MALL MENTHOL 100's ... "tar" 18 mg.-nicotine, 1.3 mg. Best-selling menthol king "tar" 19 mg.-nicotine, 1.4 mg. Of all brands, lowest "tar" 1 mg. - nicotine, 0.1 mg. 18 mg. "tar" 1.3 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report APRIL '72.

well as some narcotics. The suspect failed to get out of the car as ordered, so the officer reached through the window and found the gun where the tipster said it would be. (The car was subsequently searched and narcotics found in it.) The officer's action under these circumstances, said Rehnquist, "was designed to ensure his safety, and we conclude that it was reasonable." Dissenting, Brennan, Douglas and Marshall worried about the ease with which a policeman could search anyone and then say that an informant had "told" him what to look for. Said Marshall: "Today's decision invokes the specter of a society in which innocent citizens may be stopped, searched and arrested at the whim of police officers.



CONFORTI HOME AFTER GOVERNMENT VISI

Search and Destroy?

Roofing Contractor John Conforti had just finished dinner when the bell rang at his \$65,000 split-level home in Massapequa, L.I. There on the porch stood two agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs with a warrant to search for \$4,000,000 in profits from the sale of heroin. Would he surrender the money? Conforti said he didn't know anything about it. The two then summoned some 20 more agents waiting near by, armed with sledgehammers, crowbars and other wrecking equipment.

They pried the paneling off Conforti's walls, tore up his living room furniture, ripped away aluminum siding, prodded patio tiles loose and dug gap ing trenches across the yard. The agents even smashed a toilet bowl to see if the money might be between the inner and outer casings. As the demolition continued, neighbors gathered by the dozens; a Good Humor man pulled up; children peeked in the windows. The agents went on ripping, tearing and pounding things for nearly 24 hours.

Conforti's problem was that he is married to the sister of Louis Cirillo, a Bronx narcotics dealer who was recently sentenced to 25 years in jail. Last April the police dug up \$1,000,000 in Cirillo's backyard. Some informants then told federal authorities that another \$4,000,000 was hidden in Brother-in-Law Conforti's home. So the agents diligently did \$50,000 worth of damage, by Conforti's estimate, before they gave up and left, without finding anything.

Conforti, 48, has no criminal record and says he will sue to recover his losses. His lawyer argues that "the search warrant just says they can search —not search and destroy. This isn't Viet



Nam, after all." U.S. law is not all that clear on the point, however. The Constitution forbids "unreasonable searches," but there is virtually no precedent for recovery of monetary damages, according to Columbia Law Professor Abraham D. Sofaer. For Conforti to win, "new law may have to be made."

Who should pay Confort is also unclear. The Federal Government can plead "sovereign immunity." The individual narcotics agents would be able to claim that they are protected as agents of the Government if they can on the instructions of the search warrant. The burear's associate regional director, Frank Monastero, who supervised the search, regrets only the failure to find any loot. "We didn't send in a tof gugs with instructions of you pound there," he pressive steps. Whether or not this was reasonable is up to the courts to decide. I personally felt that it was."

As for John Conforti, he and his wife and three children are now pondering their future in a motel. Latest U.S. Government figures show

PALLMALL GOLD 100's lower in 'tar' than the best-selling filter king!



Yes, longer...yet milder



PALL MALL GOLD 100's..."tar" 18 mg.—nicotine, 1.3 mg. Best-selling filter king...."tar" 20 mg.—nicotine, 1.4 mg. Of all brands, lowest....."tar" 1 mg.—nicotine, 0.1 mg. 18 mg. "tar" 1 3 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report APRIL 72.

MODERN LIVING

Open Season

A few summers ago teen-age girls discovered that cut-off T shirts or skimpy tops fashioned from a couple of handkerchiefs looked good over their hiphuggers. Everyone who saw them thought they looked good too. Finally getting the message, designers this season have come up with a variety of ingeniously engineered micro-tops, nearnude beachwear, and dresses with deep cleavage, bare backs, bare sides and bare shoulders. The summer of '72 promises to be a wide-open season

Everyone was clearly bored by three seasons of hemming and hawing. Let-

ever wanted to know and now do not need to ask Bill Blass, who "can't remember the

last time I did a strapless dress," produced several for his spring collection. Perhaps the most "in" designer of all, Halston, who numbers Jackie Onassis and Candice Bergen among his clients, believes that "the well-exercised body should not be encased." But he wisely concentrates on baring the safest female area for general display-the back. One slinky black jersey by Halston has a centerfold cutout scooped so low that it frames the lady's sacrum, covering only her ilium

Less may be more, according to the

courage, but there is plenty of that on the beaches of southern France, where women of all ages have been going topless for at least three years. Even in the more conservative U.S., predicts Rudi Gernreich, the inventor of the shortlived topless suit of 1964, "in five years people will be swimming nude in pub-

lic places-it's healthier. The new styles have certainly been healthy for purveyors of women's clothing. New York's Bonwit Teller ran a newspaper ad on March I featuring three bareback tops. "We sold 800 of them from that one ad," says Fashion Director Danny Zarem. Sellouts are also reported in Los Angeles, Paris and London.

How will men react? Some women worry that the Bare Look could lead to an unwanted increase in male attention.









THE FRONTLESS DRESS

One possible way to solve the engineering problem: "Three-in-one halter crisscross décolleté convertible." THE STRAPLESS GOWN . .

THE BACKLESS TO

ting skirts fall where they may this summer, designers to a man-and woman-have transferred their attention topside. The new mini-tops can go over anything and everything-long skirts, loose-fitting slacks, short skirts, hot pants. Designer Betsey Johnson, for instance, has turned out abbreviated leotard tops that can be worn in the office or in the pool, along with abbreviated "baby sweaters," a relatively warm way to stay cool (see color, overleaf). Scott Barrie's polka-dotted backless yests tentatively shield 30% of the upper torso of women with the nerve -and the figure-to wear them

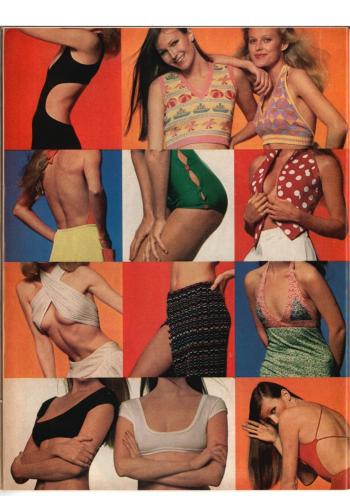
The traditional way of baring the female breast is to undrape from the top down. The new approach is from either side, or even from the bottom up. One of the more radical of the new styles is the muslin wrapping sold by Manhattan's Henri Bendel. Imported from Greece, it grazes only the top of the bosom, revealing underneath all you

new designers, but for Architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe's dictum to be true, as he well knew, careful attention must be paid to structure, to supports, to underpinnings. Barrie frankly uses narrow crisscross straps, back or front. Crahay of Lanvin hangs his backless clothes from tied stock collars. Donald Brooks has engineered foundations into his backless dresses, so secure that a woman can even "curtsy and not fall out," he claims. But for women who want to be both bared and bra-ed, complicated problems lie ahead. One possibility is the "three-in-one halter crisscross décolleté convertible," which, though it sounds like an automobile, is actually an all-purpose wisp of lingerie.

With so much seminudity on the streets, it is not surprising that beach outfits have reached a new nadir in coverage. The most daring of all are the "monokinis"-topless and almost bottomless suits that have been pared to figleaf proportions. Wearing them takes "Girls are afraid the guys won't leave them alone if they wear the Bare Look to the office," says one boutique manager. That fear may be exaggerated; the plethora of skin might result in more boredom than enticement. Already Designer Stan Herman, who spends much of his day around women dressed in seminude styles, says, "I find girls in tight little sweaters much sexier.

> The Nude Look. "Bareness is the expression of our times," declares Monika Tilley, Austrian-born sportswear designer. Her effort to give "the wearer maximum exposure" is clearly successful in the bathing suit at the right. As with some bikinis, the top and bottom are sold separately. This enables women of unorthodox proportions to jigger the sizes as they must, but might in time encourage the economical shopper to go topless to the beach-or bottomless





MUSIC

Stravinsky's Boswell

The late Igor Stravinsky's life was the best documented of any composer's since Beethoven. Why? Largely because of a bespectacled, quizzical-looking musician named Robert Craft, 48. For the last 23 years of Stravinsky's life, Craft served the old master as rehearsal conductor, aide, intellectual catalyst, amanuensis and surrogate son. Moreover, Craft worked with Stravinsky on innumerable magazine articles and six semiautobiographical books—a series that is supplemented this week by the publication of Craft's Stravinsky: Chronicle of a Friendship 1948/1971 (Knopf: \$12.50).

Throughout this distinctive musical and literary collaboration. Craft projected to a wide audience the by now familiar potratia of Stravinsky in his later years—sprightly as a grashopper, wick-edly witty, avid for new words, new ideas and new music right up to his death at 8.8 by general agreement, Craft did Stravinsky and the world a favor of Bowellian proportions.

Or did he? Another former associate of the composer challenges the validity of the Craft portrait. She is Lillian Libman, 59, Stravinsky's personal manager and sometime member of his ménage. In And Music at the Close: Stravinsky's Last Years, a memoir that will be published this fall by W.W. Norton, Libman contends that Stravinsky was actually more abstemious with words and less waspish and argumentative than the Craft collaborations suggest. Indeed, she maintains, many of the words are not Stravinsky's at all but Craft's. Libman calls into question Stravinsky's supposedly keen interest in new music, his thirst for prolonging feuds with colleagues and critics, his hardedged style as a polemicist, even the authenticity of two recordings supposedly made by the composer

Libman's charges have set off one of the liveliest feuds the music world has seen in decades. Among her supporters is Composer-Conductor Pierre Boulez, an authority on Stravinsky and his music, who accuses Craft of "a great falsification of the image of Stravinsky." The New York Times, the initial

forum for Libman's charges, has also divulged what might be called the crayfish caper. In 1966, a story appeared to the Times under Craffs by line describber of the Craffs by line describfrance. According to Craft: "After unpacking [Strawinsky] spet of the root restaurant ostensibly for a view of the old city, which clings to the cathedral like chicks around file monther hen, but the star of the companion of the companion of the first of the companion of the companion of the first of the companion of the companion of the star of the companion of the companion of the star of the companion of the companion of the star of the companion of the companion of the star of the companion of the companion of the star of the companion of the companion of the companion of the star of the companion of the companion of the companion of the star of the companion of the companion of the companion of the star of the companion of the companion of the companion of the star of the companion of the companion of the companion of the star of the companion of the companion of the companion of the star of the companion of the companion of the companion of the star of the companion of the star of the companion of the companion

Actually, Stravinsky fell ill in Paris and never arrived in Strasbourg. Craft deleted the anecdote from some late editions of the Times, then resuscitated it in 1969 as the prologue to the Stravinsky/Craft Retrospectives and Conclusions, with the composer still eating

crayfish "at an alarming rate," but this time in Paris. "For some of us," "For some of us," wrote the Times's music critic Donal Henahan, "Robert Craft has dissipated his credibility as historian and biographer, though he may still command our admiration as the Georgette Heyer or Thomas B. Costain of musical history."

The composer's widow Vera, 80, with whom Craft now shares the Stravinsky apartment on Manhattan's Fifth Avenue, does not agree. She says stoutly that Craft's Stravinsky is her Stravinsky too—inspite of an occasional stray date or place. Craft dismisses most of what Libman says as the "mole's eye view" of a part-time employee, not a close friend. No one serious part of the property of a part-time employee, not a close friend. No one serious part of the property of a part-time employee, not a close friend. No one serious part of the property of the prope

ously disputes that Craft knew Stravinsky's mind and musical habits better than anyone else, including the composer's family. "In many ways, I was closer to him than his wife, because music was our language." Craft told TIME Music Critic William Bender: "When I first met him, he was living in a refugee world. He valued me because I was young and his first real touch with America. Stravinsky made a cultural switch. He began eating hamburgers on tours and staving in motels. One night we even slept in the same bed. Put that in your story. That'll give 'em something to talk about.

"Later on, I kept his nose to the grindstone. Stravinsky was never self-sustaining. All his life, people had to help him, feed him ideas, furnish him with books, which he read omnivorous-yl once he got them. Where our relationship is important is in all the music he might never have composed but for me. What I'm waiting for is somebody to say 'thank you' for what I did."

Craft is not saying that he composed or rewrote any of the music of Stravinsky's last two decades, nor has anyone else suggested that. But Craft was indispensable to Stravinsky's conducting career, which brought the old man fees of up to \$8,000 a performance. For 20 years, Craft led most of Stravinsky's rehearsals, then yielded to the composer while the audience filed in, or, in the case of recording sessions, when the control-room light went on. A one time research assistant to Composer Arnold Schoenberg, Craft in his own right is an able conductor of early music (Gesualdo) and the ultramoderns (Webern to Varèse). His knack for conducting Stravinsky will be displayed this week at Manhattan's Lincoln Center, when he leads the Symphony of Psalms and other works for the New York City Ballet's Stravinsky Festival.

Libman's charge that it was Craft who actually presided over two Stravinsky recordings and not the composer,



STRAYINSKY & CRAFT CONFERRING AT REHEARSAL IN 1951
A cultural switch to hamburgers and motels.

as advertised by Columbia Records, turns out to be true. The recordings, Craft conceded to TIME, are the Caption and Orchestra (1968) and Danses Concertantes (1971), each with a Columbia recording orchestra. The first was described as "supervised by" the composer, the second as "conducted by" him, when in fact Stravinsky was present at neither session. Capriccio has since been withdrawn; Danses Concertantes is still available.

Craft now admits that Stravinsky's contribution to the Stravinsky/Craft books grew less active as the series went along. "Save for the normal editing by the publisher, the words in the first three books are Stravinsky talking," says Craft, The last three? "Well, you might say they are paraphrases of his words. To his credit. Craft says that if he had to do it over again, he would make clearer how the collaboration worked. But what is called for now is a post-factum explanation or sorting out that will enable scholars, musicologists, historians and music lovers to tell where Stravinsky's art left off and his Craft began.

suit; strapless side-buttoned swimsuit imported from France; Scott Barrie's no-back vest. (Third row) Muslin wrapping imported from Greece; John Kloss's bikini-topping skirt and cotton evening dress. (Bottom) Johnson's abbreviated leotard tops and Barrie's back-baring jersey evening dress.

The Nude Look Continued. (Top. left to

right) Halston's bikini dress; Betsey

Johnson's "baby sweaters." (Second

row) Stephen Burrows' backless pant-

Polaroid's Big Gamble on Small Cameras

WHEN President Nixon travels abroad, what do members of his official entourage do in their spare time? They take amateur pictures of the memorable sights. At the Great Wall of China, Nixon's personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, happily snapped away like any ordinary tourist. In Warsaw, Presidential Aide H.R. Haldeman leaned out of a moving car to take pictures of a friendly crowd-and he was banged up when the vehicle suddenly

lurched to a stop. Whether abroad or at home, Americans are in the midst of a photo binge, taking more and more amateur pictures of people,

places and things

The new popularity is transforming photography from mere hobby to a natural, even essential way of looking at the world and capturing life as it is. Photo galleries, many selling the work of professionals at \$25 per print and up. have opened by the dozen in large cities. The craft has found some of its most devoted followers among the young, who increasingly strive to document their own new lifestyles and find photography, with its blending of technology and aesthetics, an honest way to do so. As a part of this viewfinding process, photography has become one of the fastest growing subjects in education: photography courses are offered at some 700 universities, junior colleges and adult education centers. Tens of thousands of Viet Nam vets have become serious about photography after buying expensive 35-mm. cameras at big discounts in the Far East. At rock concerts and in youth hang-outs from Central Park's Be-

thesda Fountain to California's Santa Monica beach, there are almost as many camera straps as headbands in

evidence.

Some 42 million Americans, or about one in five, are photographers of one sort or another. Amateurs snap away at an astonishing rate, taking more than 5 billion pictures annually, or about 158 each second, night and day. all year long. Their purchases of film, cameras, flashbulbs and processing services are the backbone of a more than \$4 billion-a-year industry. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that photography will be the second- or thirdmy during the 1970s, rising an average 8% or 9% a year.

The public's interest in photography has always leaped highest whenever new cameras, making picture-taking even simpler and more reliable, have reached the market. This year, for the first time in nearly a decade, cameras and films for amateurs are undergoing a revolutionary change. The new American cameras are not only easy to op-

LAND IN CAMBRIDGE HOLDING SX-70 IN OPEN POSITION Now the era of pocket photography.

erate but, more important, easy to carry. They are so compact, compared with their predecessors, that they can be toted in pocket or purse, more like a wallet or a pack of cigarettes than a piece of hand luggage. The era of pocket photography is here, and it promises to make the camera a spectacularly more usable possession. If leaders of the photo industry are right, many consumers will want to carry one around nearly everywhere, having it ready to employ as a kind of visual notepad.

The small-camera sweepstakes began three months ago when Kodak introduced its five-model line of pocket Instamatics, priced from about \$28 to \$128 and weighing from 5.6 oz. to 9 oz. Only one inch thick and capable of being tucked into a shirt pocket, they produce remarkably true color prints that are one-third again as large as those processed from the old-style Instamatics, which were more than three times bulkier. The more expensive models automatically control exposure and tell photographers when to use a flash cube. Next week Kodak will turn out the one-

millionth new pocket camera, and company chiefs hope to sell 4,000,000 during the first year. So far, they cannot keep up with demand, and there are waiting lists for Instamatics at

The most startling-and certainly the costliest-of the new generation of cameras is a box of magic from Polaroid, the developer of instant photography. Like all previous Polaroid Land cameras, the compact new camera will almost certainly bear the name of its inventor, Edwin Herbert Land, the founder, president, chairman and research director of Polaroid. Dark-eyed and quite youthful for his 63 years. Land looks every inch the scientific genius. A paradoxical person, he alternates between lives as laboratory recluse and businessman-philosopher. He can be intensely shy and awkwardly unsure in face-to-face conversation. Yet he is capable of spellbinding audiences with glimpses into new scientific frontiers. Land is revered by his employees, stockholders and even his competitors to a greater degree than almost any other corporate chief in the U.S. He so greatly personifies his company that top execu-

tives at competing Kodak nearly always refer to the Polaroid Corp. as "he" or "him." Says Kodak Vice President Van Phillips: "Someday Edwin Land will be ranked with Thomas Edison and Alexander Graham Bell." He quickly adds: "And George Eastman" (the Kodak

founder)

For the past seven years Land has devoted his life to his new camera. He made the daring gamble of sinking nearly a quarter-billion dollars of Polaroid's money into its development, constructing huge plants before he knew whether the camera would work, or even how it would look. Yet with characteristic

disregard for details—sometimes crucial ones—be still has not settled on a model name for the small Polarod on the still have the still polarod on the still

The SX-70 will sell for at least \$100 and perhaps for as much as \$175. (For fear of completely halting sales on its higher-priced current models. Polaroid refuses to disclose the exact price of its new one.) Can the mass market possibly bear that price? Land answers extravagantly: "I think this camera can have the same impact as the telephone on the way people live." Polaroid salesmen are so sure of the SX-70's appeal that they speak of rationing it among dealers and predict that every unit produced in the first twelve months-perhaps 1,000,000 or more-will sell instantly. Reason: the new camera eliminates just about all the bugs that have annoyed Polaroid owners, including Land, for the past 24 years.

Garbage-Free. When folded, the SX-70 is about half the size of many old models, small enough (about 1 1/10 in. by 4 1/5 in. by 7 in.) to fit into the breast pocket of a man's jacket. It weighs 26 oz, and is completely automatic, even to film advancement, which has had to be done manually (and sometimes faultily) in all previous models. The most unreal thing about the SX-70 is its film, which will cost no more than current Polaroid color film (about 45e per picture). Flicking out of the camera only 1.2 sec. after exposure, the pictures at first are a mass of opaque bluegray, then slowly develop within four minutes in full view of the photographer. Sheathed in unscratchable plastic and backed by a thin coating of titanium, they are dry to the touch even while developing, in welcome contrast to the sticky prints and paper wrappers that have always before been part of Polaroid photography. There are no chemical-laden negatives to throw away; this is a "garbage-free" process. Finally, the new film produces brilliant color. Not everyone agrees with Land that the SX-70 is "a wholly new medium," but industry leaders are unanimous that it is a stunning technological achievement.

Rarely in U.S. business history has any company tampered so drastically with a product that is already so successful. Since introducing its first "snap it, see it" cameras in Boston's Jordan Marsh department store in 1948. Polaroid has marketed some 26 million of them; today it sells more cameras in the home, today it sells more cameras in the panies in the world combined. However, sales really began to take off when the company broke the cost barrier on earlier models and produced Polaroids that retailed at discount for as lit-tiles \$15.8 ince 1961, revenues have risen by 400%, to last year's \$504 million, making Polaroid one of the fastest growing companies of modern

As a result, Polaroid stock is one of the favorite glamour issues on Wall Street. Anyone who invested \$1,000 in the company in 1938 today has stock worth \$3.575,000. Indeed, an investment of \$1,000 in Polaroid ten years ago has grown to at least \$4.750. The shares held by Land and his family.

who control 15% of the total, are worth about half a billion dollars, probably making him the world's richest scientist.

making nim the world's richest scientist. For all his success, Land was conwere could get a small, easily portiable, nonmessy instant-picture camera,
they would buy huge numbers of them
—and far more of Polaroid's high-profit film than they now do. Thus, Land undertook the greatest camera quest of his
career; development of the SX-70. "The
program to create our new camera was
program to create our new camera was
clean to say whether she meant to succed or not, but she never let us escape."

The effort was divided into separiate projects for film and camera, and Land plunged into both, often disappearing days in his laboratory. His consum shuffling between projects unnerved some associates. Recalls Assistant Vice President Christopher Ingraham: of the putting all cur distributions of the putting all cur distributions of the putting all cur distributions of the putting all cur distributions. The project of the putting all cur distributions of the putting all curs of the putting all curs

Disappointments littered the way. Land originally wanted to design a camera that did not have to be unfolded before becoming usable. But after testing electronically scanned the picture area, he decided that the negative needed for Polaroid photography was too large for any lens that could not be extended outward simply by a bellows. By the time he returned to the concept of a pop-out model, two years had been lens as the second of the concept of the pop-out model, two years had been lens the form the picture of the concept of the properties of the picture of the picture

Yet the time was probably gained back by moments of sheer inspiration, scientific and otherwise. While searching for a small but powerful motor to run the new camera, a Polaroid engineer had the unusual insight one afternoon that the motors used to run his son's toy race cars might work. The next day Polaroid researchers invaded a Boston hobby shop and eventually modeled the SX-70 motor on an electric-train engine that they spotted there. While mulling over the complaint of a Polaroid owner, who had phoned all the way from Africa to protest that he could not find a replacement for his used-up battery. Land decided that the power cells that ran the complex mechanism of the SX-70 camera should be put in the film pack rather than inside the instrument itself. Polaroid engineers designed a wafer-thin battery that will be packaged inside every container of SX-70 film. The film is exposed by a tricky system of mirrors, including one that lifts up to reflect the final image (see diagram, page 82)

The most daring concept in the new camera involves the film. Determined not to waste the SX-70 photographer's



BUSINESS

time by making him wait for pictures to develop inside the camera, Land ordered his chemists to find a way to let the pictures develop outside. His suggestion: find an "opacifier" (from the word onaque) that would cloud the film and block out light rays, while special developing chemicals did their work. A team of 25 chemists worked for four years to produce such an agent. When they brought the first bottle of it to Land's office, he gave them a cake inscribed: "From darkness there shall come light." The film's treated negative, only one three-hundredth of an inch thick, contains no fewer than eight chemical layers, some of them the thickness of a red light wave (about .00002 in.).

If Edwin Land had his way, the sum total of public knowledge about

on a single, straight plane. Among other things, polarized light produces far less glare than diffused light. Scientists have long known that certain calcite crystals can do the job of filtering; Land's accomplishment was in polarizing light with other materials, including polyvinyl alcohol sheets and various forms of iodine. He became so engrossed in his discoveries that he dropped out of school to pursue them and never returned to graduate. Though he is called Dr. Land by almost everyone, his doctoral degrees are all honorary, including one from Harvard.

He continued his research in the New York Public Library, in a rented room on Manhattan's West 55th Street, and in a Columbia University physics lab, which he occasionally got into by vinced that the reduced glare would make night driving much safer. But manufacturers noted that the polarizing sheets deteriorated when exposed to heat, and they showed little interest. Even so, the idea is still not completely dead. In the past few years, experiments with polarized headlights have been sponsored by the U.S. and Canadian governments. Depending on their outcome, the first Land dream might still come true

Fortunately for both inventor and company, Polaroid managed to market its idea in other forms. Polaroid nonglare sunglasses, introduced in 1937, fared well with consumers, and the company still sells 25 million pairs of lenses annually. Polaroid grew quickly during World War II, producing goggles, glasses and filters, but it sagged after the war ended. In 1947 the company lost \$2,000,000; it sorely needed to develop new products. Naturally, Land was ready with an idea

Expensive Toy. While vacationing in Santa Fe with his family in 1943, Land had his three-year-old daughter Jennifer pose for some pictures on a walk. The child asked how long it would be until she could see them. Land, who had been interested in photography since childhood, immediately began wondering how photos might be developed and printed right inside the camera. He now claims jokingly that by the time he and Jennifer returned from their walk, he had solved all the problems "except for the ones that it has taken from 1943 to 1972 to solve." Actually, he managed to work out enough of the bugs to announce the invention of "instant photography" to an amazed group of optical scientists early in 1947 and to put the first Polaroid Land camera on sale late in 1948. The "Model 95" weighed nearly 4 lbs., produced sepia-toned pictures of varying quality and retailed for \$89.75.

The basic developing process in the Model 95 has been greatly refined but remains the same even in Polaroid's new small camera. A negative is exposed, then brought into contact with a positive print sheet, and both are drawn between a pair of rollers. In the process, a small pod of jelly-like chemicals attached to the positive is ruptured and spread across the sheet. Within seconds, the finished picture is ready. The other new feature of the Model 95 was Land's 'exposure value system," which reduced the previously complex calculation of shutter speed and lens opening to a simple dial adjustment. Variations of it have since become standard on all but the most inexpensive cameras.

To the astonishment of photography professionals, who had written off the Polaroid as an expensive toy, Model 95 turned out profits almost as fast as it turned out pictures. Sales spurted further ahead each time Land dangled a new improvement before customers. which he did with increasing regularity: black and white film in 1950, 15-sec.



his life would not be much thicker. Extremely wary of publicity, he has held only three press conferences in his career and refuses to speak about himself to all but a few close friends. The son of a merchant, Land was raised near Norwich, Conn., and in 1926 graduated from Norwich Academy with near-perfect marks. His high school physics teacher, Raymond Case, recalls that in his senior year Land "was already working at a level where I couldn't help him." He was also a prizewinning debater and a member of the Norwich track team.

The Polaroid empire was founded on the results of experiments performed by Land as an 18-year-old Harvard student in 1928. He was experimenting with ways to polarize light, a process in which rays in a beam of light are screened out unless they are traveling climbing through an unlocked window after closing hours. His lab assistant in the early years was his wife, the former Helen ("Terre") Maislen, who subsequently retired to raise the Lands' two daughters, Jennifer and Valerie, both now married. Land has always been extremely close to his family. He and Mrs. Land live quietly in a rambling New England house on Cambridge's Brattle Street, two miles from his office. It took another nine years for Land

to perfect the polarizing process and decide how it could be marketed. As with most of his other projects, Land tried to start big. In 1937 he set up the Polaroid Corp. in a former tobacco wholesaler's building on Boston's Columbus Avenue with the plan of selling Detroit's automakers on the idea of putting his polarizers in the sun visors and headlights of all new cars. Land was con-

"I can tell you how to place your **Long Distance** calls so you'll save money. But I can't help you make them?"

I'm an operator. And the way to save on interstate Long Distance calls is to dial them direct from your home or office—without involving an operator in the call.

There's no difference in the "quality" of the call, of course. What makes the difference in cost is the fact that you're not involving an operator.

That's why dial-direct rates don't apply to coin-phone, credic-ard, person to person, collect, and hotel-guest calls, or of to calls charged to another number. Because in all these calls an operator must get involved ... even if you dial the number yourself. And dial-direct rates don't apply to calls too rfrom Hawaii or Alaska.

But those are the exceptions. On all other interstate
Long Distance calls you dial direct from your home or office
without operator assistance, you'll save

Examples of Long Distance rates

for station-to-station coast to coast calls

		Operator-assisted calls	Dial-direct calls	Your discount when you dial it yourself
Weekends	8 a m to 11 p m Sat and 8 a m to 5 p m Sun.	\$1.40 first 3 minutes	70¢ first 3 minutes	70¢ first 3 minutes
Evenings	5 p.m. to 11 p.m Sun through Fr.	\$1.40 first 3 minutes	850 first 3 minutes	55c first 3 minutes
Nights	11 p.m to 8 a m. daily	\$1.40 minimum call (3 minutes)	first minute (minimum call)	\$1.05 on the minimum call
Weekdays	8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mon through Fri	\$1.85 first 3 minutes	\$1.35 first 3 minutes	50c first 3 minutes

Rates shown (plus tax) are for the days, hours and durations indicated on station of station calls. Rates are even less, of course, so on old state calls for storted excells for any other storted excells for any other storted excells for any other storted excells for excel



BUSINESS

pictures and a camera with an automatic exposure system in 1960, color film and film cartridges in 1963, the lowpriced Swinger in 1965, and most recently a pair of low-priced color cameras, the Colorpack II in 1969 and the Square Shooter in 1971.

Many of these models were previewed during Land's now-legendary appearances at Polaroid's annual meetings, at which he stages a modern magiclantern show to demonstrate the company's latest marvels. Several thousand people, including armies of securities analysts and newsmen, attend these affairs. To show off the SX-70 last April, Land set up a dozen displays-ranging from a simulated children's birthday party to a collection of antique miniatures-at which Polaroid employees clicked away with the new cameras.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about Polaroid is that it has grown huge by creating products for which there was little detectable demand, until Edwin Land thought of them. Each is, as Land says, sui generis-in a class by itself. That distinction makes conventional market research, in the words of one of his marketing executives, "a waste

of time and money." Polaroid did not spend a single dollar trying to discern in advance whether people would actually buy the SX-70

For Polaroid the SX-70 is a pivotal business development. Following a favorite Land dictum-"Never do what others can do for you"-the company has always before relied heavily on outside contractors to assemble its cameras and large parts of its film packs. For the past several years Polaroid has bought \$50 million worth of color negatives from Kodak and then done the rest of the work in turning them into

"The Most Basic Form of Creativity"

As he posed for TIME's cover portrait, Edwin Land at times seemed as shy and ill at ease as are most other people when facing a faceless lens. Yet the founder of Polaroid has had more opportunity than most professionals to consider photography both as science and art. In a rare interview with TIME Correspondent Philip Taubman, Land voiced some of his thoughts:

PHOTOGRAPH fills different needs at different times

in life. One of our deepest needs comes in early childhood The world around the child is shifting and fleeting and unreliable and hazardous. It cannot be retained; it is constantly slipping away. To a child, a photograph gives a permanent thing that is



both outside himself and part of himself. He gets a new kind of security from every picture he takes. I remember the first pic-

LAND SNAPPED BY TAUBMAN ture that I developed as a child. It was a picture of our French poodle. The dog was really unavailable to me. He was always running away; there were things he had to do at night as he roamed through the countryside. Then there was the picture I took of him. There I

had him. He couldn't get away. As we grow older, photographs fill other needs. The world recedes from us. A photograph makes permanent our own perception of a portion of that world, particularly a per-

ception that we care about I find each new person whom I meet a complete restatement of what life and the world are all about. The individualization of people-individualization of spirit, taste, emotion-this is what makes life ageless. For me, then, to search out people's faces, using photographs to retain some of what

we see and feel when we are with them, is a very important application of photography.

Look at each of us right now. As we look around, this seems an unforgettable moment; yet we will forget it, and that's sad. A photograph could save it. If I were to take your picture. I would not be able to get into the picture everything I sense when I look at you, but I would capture enough of what I sense so that when I looked at the picture later it would bring back almost everything.

There are perceptions that people can never fully ex-perience without photography. There is the type of scene

caught by Cartier-Bresson-people running across a Paris street. That is action we would see only from the corner of our eye; yet he captures it permanently. His picture is not rigidification of the mobile; it is an entrapment of motion. Analogously, in Ansel Adams' monumental scenic pictures, the world stops for human time to flow by.

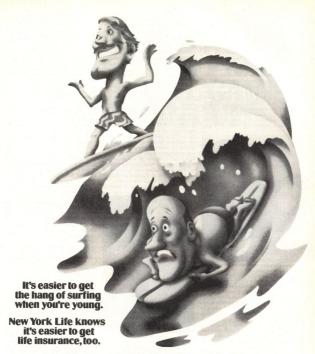
Irresistibly, you share a photograph with someone who is with you, and he or she gets a deeper insight into you as well as what you discerned. When you see the best picture I took of you, for example, you will know a little bit more, not just about yourself, but also about me. The fact that I could see you the way I did should be a comforting thing to you, because you know that a nebulous feeling you have about yourself, something you like about yourself, is transferable to someone else.

It bothers us at Polaroid to see a world that could be ever so much more tender and beautiful if the full potential of science were realized. We think photography is a field through which that potential can be achieved. That's

the wonderful thing about photography—you can have an inner world of science and an outer world of aesthetics

I think the new camera can have an impact on the way people live. I hope it can become a natural part of people. It can make a person pause in his rush through life. It will help him to focus himself on some aspect of life, and in the process, enrich his life at that moment. This happens as you focus through the view finder. It's not merely the camera you are focusing; you are focusing yourself. That's an integration of your personality, right that second. Then when you touch the button, what's inside you comes out. It's the most basic form of creativity. Part of you is now permanent. At its best, photography can be an extra sense, or a res-

ervoir for the senses. Even when you don't press the trigger, the exercise of focusing through a camera can make you better remember thereafter a person or a moment. When we had flowers in this office recently to use as test objects, it was a great experience to take pictures of them. I learned to know each rose. I now know more about roses and leaves, and that enriched my life. Photography can teach people to look, to feel, to remember in a way that they didn't know they could.



What's the best age to buy life insurance? Twenty-two? Thirty-four? Forty?

The answer, of course, is that there's on magic age. But one thing is certain: the younger you are when you buy a New York Life policy, the lower your premium. Also, since you'll probably never be in better health, your chances of getting life insurance are better, too. Of course, the greatest benefit is to your family. Your primary reason for wanting life insurance is to give them financial security. Why put it off even one day longer?

You'll never be younger. There will never be a better time to call your New York Life Agent. We guarantee tomorrow today.



BUSINESS

film packs. But in bringing out its new camera, the company has made a major turn-around and converted itself into a big manufacturer, building five plants in the Boston area to produce the entire film package and assemble the camera's major components. Together, the plants are capable of turning out as many high-ticket SX-70s as Polaroid now sells in all price ranges.

Polaroid is still nowhere near selfsufficient. Without even being able to show them a finished mock-up. Land persuaded nearly a dozen big corporations—including Corning Glass. Texas Instruments, General Electric and Rayout-vac—to make major capital commirments to produce the SX-70's complex, 260-transistor circuit, power cells, lens and flash system. But Polaroid is pro-



LAND SHOWING FIRST PRINTS IN 1947 Look what daddy did.

ducing film for the SX-70 from scratch that move will gradually sever its long-standing, and usually amicrabe, association with Kodak, as customers switch to the SX-70 and its less expensive successor. As a result, Polaroriol stands to cash in even more on film sales, which account for half its revenues and are by an expensive successor. As a result, Polaroriol stands to cash in even more on film sales, which the polaroriol stands to cash in even more on film sales, which you have been supported by the cash of the sales of the sales

Nobody has watched Polaroids growth with keener interest than the chiefs of Kodak, the Rochester giant built on George Eastman's first "little black box" in 1888. Kodak has undoubtedly lost ground to Polaroid but is still a mammoth company which had sales last year of \$3 billion from photo products, synthetic fibers (Kodel) and chemicals.

Eastman's successors are developing many innovative cameras of their own. Besides producing the new pocket Instamatics, which are expected eventually to outnumber the 60-million oldsize units in use. Kodak in the last year

has scored an important breakthrough in motion-picture photography. It has brought out two new 8-mm. camera and a high-speed Etxachrome film that enable photographers to shoot movies indoors with no special lighting. In fact, the camera produce adequate close in pottures even when the only lighting the produce of the pr

Even so, Kodak is painfully embarrassed at finding itself so far behind in instant photography. Convinced for years that Polaroid could never find a camera inexpensive enough to tap the mass market, Kodak's chiefs were finally toppled from their complacency by the success of the Polaroid Swinger in the mid-'60s, and they ordered a hurryup research project into an alternate system of instant photography. Land was no longer simply an ingenious inventor and customer; he was an enlarging and possibly troublesome competitor. Kodak executives were surprised by the high quality of the color prints produced by Land's small new camera.

Kodak reports that it is pouring



EASTMAN TAKING MOTION PICTURES IN 1920

'very substantial funds" into instant photography. Land says that Kodak researchers still "don't know where they're going" with an instant process. Some stock analysts, however, believe that the company plans to market its own instant film process for use in Polaroid cameras as early as 1973. These experts are convinced that any camera buff-even a Polaroid owner-would automatically have faith in a new yellow-box product. Meanwhile, there is much speculation that Kodak and Polaroid are racing each other to introduce some time in the next few years-instant slides and instant movie film.

Certainly Kodak is eager to make

and market instant-photo cameras, but that will not be easy. Polaroid employs no fewer than 25 patent attorneys, who have erected a blockade of some 1,000 patents around the Polaroid process. Though rights to the original Land inventions in instant photography have long since expired, no would-be competitor has been able to jump ahead of those that are still tightly protected. Thus, to an astonishing degree, Polaroid has no direct competition.

No ID. Polaroid is anything but a conventional corporate giant. It has no long-term debt, because Land is convinced that he should be "financially conservative and technologically audacious" In Cambridge, the company seems to feed on the intellectual and technological ferment of neighboring Harvard and M.I.T.—where Land occasionally teaches courses in specialized sciences-and sometimes on social ferment as well. Soon after the Kent State killings in 1970, Polaroid employees were invited to send any message of their choosing to President Nixon at company expense; some 2,200 did so. Polaroid technicians have gone to extreme lengths to protect the environment, once even rigging a costly twist in pipes leading from a chemical plant in order to save several trees. One of Land's personal embarrassments-until the "garbage-free" SX-70 film was designed-was the amount of litter that his product created.

Land has built Polaroid very close to his own self-image—part scientist and part humanitarian philosopher. The latter side of the corporation's personality is most strongly expressed in its extraordinarily forward-looking community-relations program, which has served as a model for other big corporations. Polaroid now donates money or some other form of assistance to 143 community projects in the Boston area, including day-care centers and tutoring projects. Says Cambridge Mayor Barbara Ackerman, a Democrat and social activist: "Polaroid is the only industry in this city that you can go to for money, for land or for some other contribution to the community. Polaroid considers itself a neighbor and actually does neighborly things.

Polaroid is interested in the world far beyond its immediate neighborhood. The company's community relations director, Robert Palmer, recently spent ten days helping mediate a prisoner revolt at Massachusetts' Walpole state prison, and has condemned as dehumanizing a proposed ID card system for Massachusetts welfare recipients-even though an ID system pioneered by Polaroid might well have been used. This year the company reached a longtime goal of employing one black in each ten jobs, about the same ratio as blacks in the total population. As a socially conscious corporation,

As a socially conscious corporation. Polaroid is also, as Palmer puts it, "a choice target." In October 1970, a dozen black-militant employees tacked up

OUT OF 156 STOCKS HORNBLOWER PICKED FOR CAPITAL GAINS, 122 WENT UP.

During 1970-71, out of more than 50,000 stocks to choose from, our research department made only 156 fundamental stock recommendations for capital gains.

And of those 156 stocks, 122 went up while two remained the same.

That also means that 32 went down; and so did the fortunes of the analysts who recommended them.

You see, at Hornblower we have an unusual system for paying the people who research the stocks we recommend to our customers.

Each of our analyst's yearly compensation is tied directly to his recommendations. If a stock he recommends goes up, so does his pay. If it goes down, so does his pay.

This system has produced a research record so impressive that we publish the entire record and offer free copies at all our offices.

In fact, had you followed all the 156 stocks we recommended during this period, it would have resulted in a 23.5% gain, or 2.3 times the Dow Jones average of 10%.

and since we can't guarantee how our analysts will do in the future, you may wonder how they're doing now. It's too soon to judge, but if

But that record is history now,

It's too soon to judge, but if you'll send the coupon below, we'll be glad to send you a list of the stocks our analysts are currently recommending.

At Hornblower, our analysts don't merely recommend stocks; they bank on the stocks they recommend.

We wouldn't recommend anything we wouldn't buy ourselves.

NAME		
ADDRESS	Т	EL.
CITY	STATE	ZIP
		WER

*Research computations do not include commission

BUSINESS

posters on Polaroid bulletin boards accusing the company of supporting apartheid in South Africa by allowing its cameras and film to be used in internal passports and by paying much lower wages there to blacks than whites. The charges turned out to be embarrassingly accurate. Even though the Polaroid operation in South Africa is owned by an independent distributor rather than by the parent corporation, Land was deeply hurt by the employee protest. He decided on a novel solution: he asked a group of employees, including blacks, to visit South Africa and study the case. "Your decision will be implemented, whatever it is," he promised. The group eventually agreed unanimously to stop selling to the government but to continue other operations in South Africa, while ordering Polaroid's distributor to upgrade black wages.

For the Amateur. In the U.S., Polaroid has upgraded many employees by setting up a unique apprentice system, in which blue-collar workers are assigned to become aides to experienced researchers. "In about two years we find that these people have become almost a Pygmalion problem," says Land. "They have become creative." Indeed, Land believes that almost anything can be accomplished including the remaking of people. In his drive for breakthroughs, scientific and social, he is always experimenting. While visiting London two years ago, he startled his driver by exclaiming: "Did you know that I am an addict? I am addicted to at least one good experiment a day

One reason for Polaroid's success is Land's unabashed cultivation of the nonexpert photographer. According to Consultant Augustus Wolfman, who publishes a widely read annual study of the photo industry, some 70% of amateurs' pictures are taken of people, especially babies, relatives and guests at special occasions like birthday parties. Because so many of an amateur's pictures are taken at home or close to home, most of the disadvantages of the current Land cameras-the bulkiness. the throwaway negatives-do not really pose problems. On the other hand their principal advantage-immediate

viewing-is a major asset. Land argues that what the company has to offer its customers is "the realization of an impulse: see it, touch it, have it." Reflecting this, the company's advertisements show informal Polaroid photos of children and family groups. By contrast, Kodak's camera ads emphasize not the subject but the camera itself.

Not everyone is convinced that advances in popular photography bring the medium any closer to realizing its aesthetic potential. Says Peter Bunnell, curator of photography at Manhattan's Museum of Modern Art: "Land could invent new cameras every hour and still would not increase the awareness of photography as a creative medium because his cameras are designed for the amateur." Yet few golden ages can occur without first exciting the interest of amateurs, whether as onlookers or as the sources of real artistic talent. Takateru Koakimoto, design chief at Japan's Nikon Inc., recalls that after the original Instamatics were marketed in the mid-'60s, "we began to see so many Americans graduate from their Instamatics and in no time at all switch to our more advanced cameras

Sales of the sophisticated Japanese cameras are clicking up fast in the U.S. and have wiped out practically all competition from German models. Still, the Japanese marketed only about 1,000,-000 cameras in the U.S. last year, capturing under 10% of unit sales. Japanese manufacturers, in fact, refer to

the U.S. as a "developing market." For the foreseeable future, the majority of American amateurs still appear to want a simple, basic instrument for taking pictures, the kind that Kodak and Polaroid have consistently been first to provide. Does that mean that amateur photography will always be a minor craft, an exercise in using ever simpler cameras to take ever more pictures of babies, barbecues and baseball games but little else? Edwin Land does not think so. "Every good picture we take one that is taken with care-should make our lives that much bigger," he says. "Photography is an illustration of the use of technology not to estrange,

but to reveal and unite people.

MILESTONES

Died. Saul Alinsky, 63, radical activist and organizer who for more than three decades taught the poor and oppressed how to fight for change; of a heart attack; in Carmel, Calif. The Chicago-born son of a Russian tailor, Alinsky first tasted combat when he sided with dissident miners against John L. Lewis during the 1930s. Inspired by the era's mass organizing methods, Alinsky set up a training school for organizers, the Industrial Areas Foundation. With pickets, boycotts and stockholder revolts he worked in behalf of impoverished Irish Americans in Chicago, unemployed blacks in Rochester, Chicanos in California and even tax-burdened middle-class whites in Pittsburgh. The emotional and utopian character of recent radicals offended Alinsky's sense of pragmatism. He had no patience with either revolutionary black separatists or white hippie dropouts because both dogmatically refuse to begin with the world as it is," scoffed at pure theorists because "a movement without organization is nothing more than a bowel movement." When asked about death, Alinsky replied: "They'll send me to hell -and I'll organize it.

Died. Dr. Georg von Békésy, 73, Hungarian-born physicist and winner of the 1961 Nobel Prize in medicine for his research on the human ear; of cancer; in Honolulu. Von Békésy was a scientist employed by a Budapest telephone laboratory when he began his research into the physiological aspects of hearing during the '20s. Over the next four decades his equipment and techniques-he once glued tiny mirrors onto an eardrum to observe its response to varied sounds-helped in the diagnosis of hearing disorders.

Died. Admiral Felix Stump. 77, former commander of the Pacific Fleet; of cancer: in Bethesda, Md. A brusque, no-nonsense Annapolis man, Stump was skipper of a seaplane tender at the start of World War II. He was soon given a carrier command and then led the U.S. Navy carrier task force during the battle of Leyte Gulf. As chief of the Pacific Fleet (1953-58), Stump was responsible for maintaining the nation's military ties with Asian allies.

Died. Edmund Wilson, 77, protean man of letters (see BOOKS).

Died. Kirke L. Simpson, 90, who as an Associated Press reporter coined the phrase "smoke-filled room" to characterize the Chicago hotel suite in which Warren Harding's presidential nomination was arranged, then won a 1921 Pulitzer Prize and the A.P.'s first byline for his eloquent account of the burial of America's Unknown Soldier: in Los Gatos, Calif.





How to find a life insurance agent other agents speak of with respect:



Connecticut Mutual Life

BOOKS

Edmund Wilson: 1895-1972

"At Princeton, you specialized in literature; then you went to Columbia summer school to study sociology and labor... Don't you think you ought to concentrate on something?"

"Father, what I want to do is try to get to know something about all the main departments of human thought."

main departments of numan drough.

This stilted exchange might have come from Edwardian comedy. It rises in fact from Edmundian solemnity. When he died of heart disease last week at 77, Edmund Wilson had indeed in-

vestigated the main departments of human thought. More than that, he had, in his term, "a synoptic" vision of them all. Literature, politics, history, language, travel -all arenas felt his deliberate footsteps; all were illuminated by his urbane, relentless intelligence. They are still lit; 22 of his books remain in print. His original judgments on 20th century literary masters have been vindicated; his piercing moral arguments against totalitarianism have actually gained force with the movement of history

Those who came late to Wilsonian autocray are familiar only with the brooding mandarin, oninously reminiscent of Sydney Greenstreet contemplating the bus of the Malteer factor. Wilsonia of the Malteer factor of the Malte

write introductions ... make speeches ... judge literary contests ... give interviews ... autograph books for strangers ... donate copies of his books to libraries ... contribute to symposiums of any kind ... supply personal information about himself"). Critic Alfred Kazin suggests that "anyone so extraordinarily gifted, and obsessed with words, must have grown up deep inside the shell that his own gift created around him."

The gift was obtained at great psychic expense. Wilson's father was a prominent lawyer whose career dissolved in mental tilness. Soon after, Wilson's mother—who gave him the detestable sobriguet our malism became consolation, then a career. After Princeton, then provided from the New York Evening Sun, then joined Vanity Fair. Later, as critic at the New Republic, he made

the original assessments that launched America's literary renaissance. Wilson was the first important critic to recognize the fragile talent of a fellow Princetonian. "F. Scott Fitzgerald," he wrote in 1922. "has been left with a jewel which he doesn't know quite what to do with." Two years later, Wilson published the first appreciation of a new writer named Ernest Hemingway.

With his studies of Yeats, Proust, Joyce and Valéry (Axel's Casile in 1931), he moved from literary magistrate to international judge. All of these artists, he said, "break down the walls of the present and wake us to the hope and exaltation of the untried, unsuspected

S THE MAN OF LETTERS AT AGE 67
Combatting the culture vandal.

possibilities of human thought and art." The present-that was Wilson's true vandal of culture. Despite early Marxist explorations (To the Finland Station), he saw hell beckoning in the century of the common man. How could a man of letters combat the tendencies of his era? By manliness and with letters, of course. To that end, Wilson continued to study a dozen foreign languages, write novels, plays, poems, articles, critiques, books on every subject that pleased or piqued him. His fiction is minor. I Thought of Daisy is chiefly remembered for its portrait of the young Edna St. Vincent Millay. Memoirs of Hecate County was ruled obscene in its time (1946), but its overbite was corrected by changing mores. As for his dramas, he will no more be remembered for them than Samuel Johnson is for Rasselas. It is his nonfiction that inspired the London Times Literary Supplement's tribute to Wilson as

"a necessory writer, a chosen man. And it is this feeling of watching a man proving himself equal to an incontestably important task—explaining the world to America and explaining America to itself—which provides the constant excitement of Wilson's work."

Without passion for detail often made his work ponderous, but he also had a quick malicious wit-Archibald MacLeish was skewered by Wilson burlesque, The Omelet of A. MacLeish in which the poet is caught doctoring his dish with garie to fit the new proletarian style. Of a celebrated presidential biography. Wilson wrote: The cruelest thing that has happened to Lincoln since he was short of a contract of the contract with the contract with the contract with the contract with the contract of the contract with the contract of the contract with the contract of the contract of the contract with the contract of the contract with the contr

was never afraid to turn his searchlight on himself. He wrote frankly of his youthful intoxication with Communism, of his own nervous collapse, of marital wrangles (four wives).

In the '60s, Wilson slighted contemporary fiction in favor of history. He wrote on the delusions of the Civil War (Patriotic Gore), on the plight of the American Indians (A pologies to the Iroquois), on The Scrolls from the Dead Sea. Academicians, ever suspicious of an untenured authority, attacked his conclusions. Occasionally a justifiable critique appeared: Stanley Edgar Hyman found Wilson curiously unresponsive to poetry. Wilfrid Sheed once saw him crankily thrashing at the Internal Revenue Service "like W.C. Fields, brandishing his cane at the urchins. Richard Gilman discerned an "avoidance of all the really disturbing and aberrant writers of our own time." Wilson characteristically refrained from counterattack. Only an intellectual peer could elicit a true response. His last literary feud was with Vladimir Nabokov over their common mistress, the Russian language

sian language.

Witton liked to say that Late in life women with the comparable logical and the compar

wilson." replacement for Edmund
Wilson." Stefan Kanfer

ENEMIES, A LOVE STORY
by ISAAC BASHEVIS SINGER

280 pages. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. \$6.95.

To get a quick idea of this novel by the great Yiddish storyteller I.B. Singer, imagine Chagall's Village in the Air done in the twisted, anguished style of Picasso's Guernica. Herman Broder, his



BOOKS

wife Tamara, and Masha, his mistress, are three Polish Jews who survived Nazi efficiency and are suspended in the limbo of a hot- and cold-running America. Below them is the dead world of Eastern European Jewry. Overhead is the infinite confusion of a cruel, capricious God.

Who else could have arranged Hernan Broder's fair? He escaped the gas chambers by hiding in a hayloft for nearly three years. His food was been also also that the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. Tamara and the Broders' two children were shot by Germans. So, after the war, Broder marries Yadwiga and brings her to New and the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. Tamara and the Broders' two children were shot by Germans. So, after the war, Broder marries Yadwiga and brings her to New blocks from her electrical-appliance heaven, Yadwiga lives like a contented heaven, Yadwiga lives like a contented

Broder tells her he is a book salesman who must be on the road a lot. Intuth, he is a ghostwriter for a rich rabbi. Broder spends half his nights with Masha, a beautiful neurotic who also survived the death camps. A high-strung package of insatiable hunger—cigarettes, sex and self-destruction—she is one of Singer's best creations.

When Broder's original wife Tamara turns up, a survivor after all, Singer's spiritual and psychological "ghoststory grows more bizarre. Still. Broder's attempts to manage the three women



ISAAC BASHEVIS SINGER
Love among the nightmares,
seem a likely retribution for his real and

nightmares.

imagined sins. The author's simple nar-

rative style makes his complex inter-

locking of hauntings and guilts per-

fectly natural. His understanding of

emotions is profound. As he shows in

Enemies, love distorted by apocalyptic

history is an excruciating ordeal, espe-

cially for those who must wake each

day from the graves of their own

R.Z. Sheppard

Ambling On

by ERIC AMBLER

307 pages. Atheneum. \$6.95.

As good as Ambler," say the cover blurbs on all those derivative thrillers that aren't. The Levanter shows why. Nobody else is quite so much at home down there behind the Middle Eastern gasworks where the real horrors breed, among the machines and crackpot politics and bills of lading, the irony and the ironmonger. Nobody but Ambler is quite so willing to risk boring us with the crucial facts-why the Russian rocket needs a special mounting flange to take a Chinese fuse, why it isn't all that simple to plot a new course for a merchant vessel sailing from Latakia to Alexandria, why the Agence Howell (shipping, light manufacturing, fast footwork) needs to get its capital out of Syria before the next revolution.

This time (the 14th), Ambler's protagonist is someone called Michael Howell. He is, in fact, deceptively named and only "fractionally British," less one man than "a committee of several," according to his mistress, a mixture of Lebanese, Armenian, Syrian and Greek Cypriot, Out of innocence, cupidity and ill fortune, Howell finds himself dragged whimpering into cooperation with Arab guerrillas so sleazy that they have been disowned by



a Palestine liberation organization.

Under the leadership of one Salah Ghaled, a psychotic with a wallet full of atrocity photos and a rhetorical style normally found only in real life," they are working up a terrorist attack on Israel. From Howell's trembling point of view, the plan-which involves radiocontrolled rockets and bombs (in plastic bags) is all too ingenious. From everyone else's, too, come to think of it. Perhaps The Levanter ought to be banned in Beirut. Charles Elliatt

"Ordinary Signals" THE NEEDLE'S EYE

by MARGARET DRABBLE 368 pages. Knopf. \$6.95.

After six serious, successful novels, Margaret Drabble has a major reputation in Britain, but she is not nearly so well known in the U.S. Drabble's hallmark is unadorned intelligence. Her books tend to leave one massive impression rather than memories of particular scenes. Though she is a formidable social observer, other writers organize a

"Compare Salah Ghaled—"While we Palestinians must still flight for justice, no bystanders are innocent"—with Bassam Zayid, spokesman for the terrorist group claiming credit for the recent Tel Aviv airport massacre (11mt. June 12). "Our purpose was to kill as many people as possible at the airport—Israelis, of course, but anyone else who



MARGARET DRABBIE Fusciar than usual

While she is also painstaking about domestic detail. Doris Lessing, for instance, sets a better table, and Mary Mc-Carthy is a more telling interior decorator

What Drabble excels in is something very difficult: the interplay between essential character and volatile emotions that occurs in individuals under stress.

Her new heroine, Rose Vassilou, might be a cousin of Jane Gray in her most recent book, The Waterfall. Rose is divorced, with three small children and a national reputation as an "eccen-What really caused her notoriety was money. A major Midlands heiress, she had enraged her family by marrying a penniless Greek boy and giving her inheritance away to a dubious African relief fund. The family squabble made all the tabloids. Ten years later, Rose is found raising a family in a working-class district of London while her tempestuous ex-husband, now making plenty of money, bedevils her to gain custody of the children, whom he would like to enroll in the way of life she fled.

Rose is a natural mess maker. All she wants, she says, is to be left alone by the world in general, and her moody, ambitious ex-husband in particular. "I respond to such ordinary signals in the world," she explains. "Cut prices and sunshine and babies in prams and talk-

ing in the shops

Most of the long narrative hovers around the custody crisis. What Rose is really doing is steering a plain, old-fashioned moral course. Her state-schooleducated children are good kids with clear heads and unwarped values. She loves her "exhausting days" of ironing and baby sitting for neighbors. Around this serene nucleus, judges, advocates, friends and schemers swirl.

Rose finally resolves the problem by taking her husband back. Somehow things change at once. She becomes



Official results of blindfold test show ride of our new personal-size Mercury rated superior by almost two to one.

We said it, and now we've proved it. Mercury Montego is the personal-size car

with the ride of a big car. We asked 100 car owners to compare Montego's ride to the ride of a more expensive car

almost a foot longer. To ensure absolute fairness, we had Nationwide Consumer Testing Institute

conduct the test Result: Montego's overall ride was rated superior overwhelmingly. By

almost two to one-60 for Montego, 31 for the full-size car, with nine people undecided (You can examine the results in full detail. Write Nationwide at P.O. Box 663, Times Square

Station, N.Y. 10036.) How can the personal-size Montego give you

a better ride than a full-size more expensive car? Because it's a Mercury.

Better ideas make better cars.

MERCURY

LINCOLN-MERCURY DIVISION



Time-Life Records presents a "three-dimensional"



Enjoy Volume One, "The Music of 1936-37," which re-creates The Golden Age of Movies...

30 great Swing hits you'll hear! Bugle Call Rag (Benny Goodman version) • Gin Mill Blues (Bob Crosby version) • Marie (Tommy Dorsey version) • Clap Hands! Here Comes • Charley! (Chick Webb version) • Down South Camp Meetin'

Here are the

(Benny Goodman version) One O'clock Jump (Count Basie version) • It's Been Basie version) • It's Been
So Long (Benny Goodman
version) • Toy Trumpet
(Raymond Scott version) •
Organ Grinder's Swing
(Jimmie Lunceford version) · Moten Swing (Andy Kirk version)

You (Tommy Dorsey version) * Stompin' at the Savoy (Benny Goodman version) • Topsy (Count Basie version) • Moon Glow (Benny Goodman version) *
Parade of the Milk Bottle Caps (Jimmy Dorsey version)

Royal Garden Blues (Bob Crosby version) • You Turned the Tables on Me Turned the Tables on Me
(Benny Goodman version)
Song of India (Tommy
Dorsey version)
Remembe
(Red Norvo version)
Swingtime in the Rockies (Benny Goodman version)

Caravan (Duke Ellington version) • Walkin' and Swingin' (Andy Kirk version) • My Blue Heaven (Jimmie Lunceford version) • Stop, Look and Listen (Parts I and Christopher Columbus

(Fletcher Henderson version) · Goodbye (Benny Goodman version) • In a Sentimental Mood (Duke Ellington Berigan version

version) • Goody Goody (Benny Goodman version) • Prisoner's Song (Bunny















library of stereo music, pictures and stories

Swing Era

he wild, wonderful, wacky Swing Era Whether you actually lived through it or have simply heard about it from those who did, it was one of the most colorful chapters in American life . .

- It was an age of Hollywood super-stars, the likes of which we may never see again: Clark Gable ... Carole Lombard ... Errol Flynn ... W. C. Fields ... Judy Garland. — Then, there were Ruby Keeler's eye-

boggling extravaganzas . . Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers . . The Three Little Pigs . . . Shirley Temple . . . Tom Mix . . . Dracula! In addition to that golden age of movies what really gave the Swing Era life - made it breathe for millions of bobby-soxers who ate,

breame 10f milions of boodby-soxers who are, slept and dreamt Swing-was the music and the men who made it. Great musicians like Benny Goodman. Jimmie Lunceford...

Duke Ellington ... Glenn Miller ... Tommy Dorsey . . . et al.

And now, Time-Life Records invites you relive this whole wonderful age when Swing was king with a "three-dimensional" entertainment library called The Swing Era. You begin this phenomenally popular series of music, pictures and stories with the first volume: "The Music of 1936-37," with 30

first volume: "The Music of 1936-37," with 30 great Swing hits in stereo, plus the lavishly illustrated 72-page hardbound book of the golden age of Hollywood, "The Movies: Between Vitaphone and Video," plus the 16-page "An Introduction to the Swing Era"—all ours to audition, without risk or obligation,

for 10 days free!

HEAR THE MUSIC ... SEE THE PICTURES . . . READ THE STORIES

"The Music of 1936-37," like the volumes which follow in the series, will transport you which follow in the series, will transport you back into time for a joyride with Swing. You'll enjoy great Swing music in flawless stereo—stereo so real it's as if you were hearing it played "live"! You'll experience...

the clear, keen clarinet you remember in the clear, keen clarinet you remember in "Bugle Call Rag"... the satiny-smooth trombone you recall in "Song of India"... the stompin' rhythm of "One O'clock Jump"... the sinuous ramblings of the "eighty-eight" in

the sinuous ramblings of the "eighty-eight" in "Caravan"... and 26 more great Swing hits, all in "The Music of 1936-37,"

Once you hear "The Music of 1936-37," you'll recognize at once the technical superiority of these stereo re-creations by Time-Life Records over ordinary re-recordings. For these remarkable stereo recordings are based on the classic arrangements that made the Big Bands famous. A few selections are recent recordings of this Swing Era music by the famous Glen Gray orchestra. Others are brand-new recordings by greats of that era and today, directed by the celebrated trum-peter Billy May.

While you listen to their impeccable per-While you listen to their impeccacie per-formances, you can feast your eyes on the hard-cover, 72-page book, "The Movies: Be-tween Vitaphone and Video." Reading it, you'll thrill to hundreds of nostalgic facts... relish choice insights the stories provide of the people, stars and spirit of the time. You'll also be taken behind the scenes for a close-up view of your favorite stars in their most glittering performances - and get a peek at many amusing antics in candid photographs.

With music, pictures and stories, The Swing Era is a veritable entertainment library that speaks to your ears, dazzles your eyes, warms your heart and mind!

FUTURE VOLUMES IN THE SERIES WILL INCLUDE ...

"The Music of 1938-39." The book's photo essay: "Where Swing Came From." How it all began, a musical history from New Orleans to Benny Goodman, the King of Swing. Includes a "Jazzman's Map of the World" plus in-depth profiles of Duke Ellington and Count

"The Music of 1940-41." The book's photo essay: "How It Was to Be Young Then." Fads, follies and foolery galore. In-depth profiles of Harry James and Glenn Miller. "The Music of 1942-44." The books photo essay: "When Sport Was Mighty Sporty." Priceless action photos. In-depth pro-

files of Claude Thornhill and Erskine

"Into the '50s." The book's photo essay:
"How Sex Was Invented." Hilarious and touching look at the sexual attitudes of those

touching look at the sexual attitudes of those growing up in the Swing Era. In-depth profiles of Gene Krupa and John Kirby,
"Into the "70s." Special Benny Goodman volume entitled "The King in Person: Benny Goodman into the "70s." The book's photo essay: "Benny Goodman: At Home Around "And The State of the World." A fitting grand finale.

YOUR CHOICE OF RECORDS OR **EIGHT-TRACK TAPE CARTRIDGES** OR TAPE CASSETTES

You can have "The Music of 1936-37," first volume in the Swing Era series, on your choice of three 12-inch LP stereo records, or two eight-track tape cartridges or two tape cassettes. So no matter how your entertain-ment library is equipped, you'll still be able to enjoy all these 30 great hits!

TIME-LIFE RECORDS OFFERS YOU THIS FIVE-YEAR QUALITY GUARANTEE

Time-Life Records unconditionally guar tees the physical quality and playability of all records shipped to you. Within 90 days of receipt, faulty records will be replaced without question. Further, at any time within five years of your purchase of *The Swing Era*, any record that has become damaged or worn from play will be replaced for only a service charge. You need only mail it, with a nominal charge of \$1 (which also covers postage and handling), to: Time-Life Records, Time & Life Building, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

THIS REMARKABLE OPPORTUNITY PERMITS YOU TO TRY BEFORE YOU DECIDE TO BUY

To let you hear and see for yourself just how exciting it is to have your own "three-dimensional" Swing library in your home. TIME-LIFE RECORDS invites you to take advantage of its no-risk, 10-day free audition plan. It permits you to try before you decide

Just mail the attached postage-free reply card, and we'll rush you the first volume in the series, "The Music of 1936-37," with 30

all-time Swing favorites re-created in stereo, plus the book, "The Movies: Between Vita-phone and Video," and "An Introduction to

the Swing Era."

Enjoy it at your leisure in your own home for 10 days. If not 100% delighted, just re-turn the volume and pay nothing. Or keep it for the low price of just \$12.95* (\$2 additional for the music on two eight-track tape cartridges or two tape cassettes), plus shipping and handling, and we'll enter your cription

As a subscriber, you will have the privilege of auditioning other music-and-book volumes from the Swing Era series. Future volumes will be sent to you approximately every two months at the same price and with the same 10-day free audition privilege de-

scribed above. Please understand, however, that you are under no obligation to purchase any minimum number of volumes, and you may cancel your free audition privilege at any time. This means you enjoy all the privileges as a mem-

means you enjoy all the privileges as a mem-ber without risking a single penny! To audition "The Music of 1936-37" for 10 days free, simply mail the reply card. If the card is missing, mail the coupon.

*In Canada, \$2 additional for records. (Tape car-tridges and tape cassettes not available outside U.S.)

3302

------TO: TIME-LIFE PECORDS Time & Life Bidg., Chicago, III. 60611

Please send me "The Music of 1936-37," first record-and-book album in the Swing Era series for 10 days' free audition and enroll me as a subscriber to the series. Within 10 days I may return the three stereo records and 72-page book without obligation. If I decide to keep them, I will pay just \$12.95° plus shipping and handling. I will then receive other record-and-book albums from the Swing Era series at the same price approxi-mately every two months. I am under no obligation to purchase any minimum number of albums and may cancel my subscription and free-examination privilege at any time.

NOTE: If, instead of the three stereo records, you would prefer tape, then check one of the two

CARTRIDGE-AND-BOOK ALBUM

Please send me all 30 great hits of "The Music of 1936-37" on two 8-track tape cartridges (\$2 additional). The book, "The Movies: Between Vitaphone and Video," and "An Introduction to the Swing Era" are Included.

CASSETTE-AND-BOOK ALBUM

Please send me all 30 great hits of "The Music of 1936-37" on two tape cassettes (\$2 additional). The book, "The Movies: Between Vitaphone and Video," and "An Introduction to the Swing Era" are included.

Ar. Ars. Aiss		
1100	Please print	
Street		
city	State	Zip_
ignature		

*In Canada, \$2 additional for records. (Tape car-tridges and tape cassettes not available outside United States.)



The first cigars guaranteed fresh no matter what.

Taste a great cigar.
Taste a Garcia y Vega.
For 90 years, it's been the choice of the connoisseur.
Garcia y Vega captures the taste of yesterday because it lives in the past.

Tradition.
That's the secret.
Each cigar is a rare
blend, reflecting the skill and

patience of 90 years. No compromise. Ever. Such a great cigar deserves to taste as fresh as it did on the day it was made.

So we invented a way to guarantee it. The pack with the new blue scal. We call it Flav-R-Gard® You're likely to find it most everywhere.

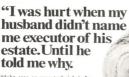


At prices for every purse. Garcia y Vegas in the most popular shapes. Guaranteed fresh. On the blue seal. No matter where or when you

buy it. No matter what.
Taste a Garcia y Vega.
See why no cigar has a better

See why no cigar has a better right to be fresh. Sarcia y lega.

Connoisseu's Choice Since 1882



"John says an executor's job is far from an honorary one. As executor, he explained, I'd have a lot to cope with: Things I'm really not equipped to handle-at a time when I wouldn't want any extra burdens.

"Settling a large estate is so complicated, it takes professional experience to manage all the details. That's why John chose Continental Bank as his executor. They know what to do and when to do it.

"John says Continental has skilled specialists to handle the day-to-day estate administration, deal with the probate court, file appropriate tax returns, and make those important tax and investment decisions that could save us money. In fact, we might even save more money than Continental's professional help would cost us.

"Through John, I've met the people in Continental's Trust Department. They've answered all my questions in a way that makes me feel not only secure, but comfortable. They even explained how they will see to it that the family has adequate funds while the estate is being settled."

If your estate is valued at \$250,000 or more, it's to your advantage to name Continental Bank as your executor (or co-executor if there is a compelling reason for also naming an individual). Talk it over with your attorney, and then call Blaine E. Rieke, Vice President, at (312) 828-3593.







Nytol's 21 second story. It can help put you fast asleep.

In just 21 seconds Nytol's unique formula starts to dissolve. So it helps you get to sleep fast. And Nytol Tablets are proven safe, non-habit forming. Just follow directions. Safe. Fast. That's why only Nytol guarantees



satisfaction. In fact, if you're not completely satisfied with the way Nytolworks, just return the unused portion to us. We'll gladly give you your money back. That's how sure we are that you'll be satisfied with our

product. Nytol. Try it.

Now you can work out with the same remarkable exerciser Bart Starr uses-

and our Astronauts used in space Joe Garino, Director of Physical Conditioning for the Astronauts, had a problem; how to keep his charges fit during the long journey in space. The answer: EXER-GYM-Isometric/Isotonic exerciser that's light, compact, portable, and exercises the entire body. It adjusts to fit the individual user and can be used anywhere

Bart Starr, quarterback for the Green Bay Packers, works out daily with EXER-GYM. Now, you too can let EXER-GYM put you and your family back in shape and help you have a firm. healthy and athletic body. Work out anywhereat home, in your office, while traveling EXER-GYM comes with Bart Starr's 108-page Manual that takes you from the "79 lb. weakling stage to a splendid physique, with only five minutes of almost effortless exercise a day Shape up! You owe it to yourself to order EXER-GYM today



☐ Send me EXER-GYM My check for \$25.95 (\$24.95 plus \$1 post. & ins.) is encl. Calif. add tax. Return wi for full refund if not delighted. Name

a

BOOKS

more querulous and resentful; her beloved tacky neighborhood suddenly gets chic. But her motives are still homely and consistent. She relinquishes "the spiritual calm it had been a crime to lose" because she finally cannot deprive the children of their father-or him of

This is the author's longest, most ambitious book, but like her others it is meandering, reflective and unromantic -low on plot, long on thoughtfulness. There is, however, one new disconcerting element. The prose is notably fussier than usual. If there were a Comma Prize, Margaret Drabble would win in Martha Duffy a walk

Blind into Doom

THE CHILDREN OF PRIDE

edited by ROBERT MANSON MYERS 1,845 pages. Yale University Press. \$19.95.

The Rev. Charles C. Jones, in the year 1854, was a prosperous plantation owner who lived with his intensely pious wife on the Georgia coast south of Savannah. Though aging and in fragile health, he was still noted as a Christian missionary to the Negro slaves. His son Charles was at Harvard, studying law and observing with righteous outrage the schemings of abolitionists and other anarchists. His other son, Joseph, was in Philadelphia studying medicine. Jones' brothers, sisters, cousins, and their swarming children, lived on other coastal plantations or in Marietta and Savannah. They were loyal, often loving. They bustled with industry, yet had spacious leisure. They had, of course, no telephones. So they wrote letters.

How they wrote them! With varying literary distinction, indeed with all the ornamental vices of the time, yet often with attractive energy and at copious length, they wrote to each other monthly, weekly, sometimes daily, for nearly 20 years. What was more unusual, the Jones family saved the letters, all 6,000 of them, 4,000,000 words or more. English Professor Robert Manson Myers selected 1,200, made minor cuts, and knitted the skeins of reply and re-reply into an almost continuous narrative, mostly without in-text notes or bridges. Then, in 17 years of fanatic industry, he added 300 pages of biographical notes and index.

The story is irresistibly alive, initially nostalgic, ultimately pitiable. Too raw to be first-rate social history, it never really becomes the true-life epistolary novel which Editor Myers claims. The Joneses wrote of farming and money. hurricanes and family visits, a trip to Niagara and Mammoth Cave, a cousin dead of yellow fever, an uncle disgraced by drink and a woman, a sermon enjoyed, a length of calico purchased. They wrote also about their slaves—referring to them usually, with unsettling reverberations today, as "the people." The Civil War approaches, wel-

Lemonade stands and AT&T don't need The Business Computer



But you do.

You're a growth company. You're not ready for a colossal computer. But you've outgrown plain accounting machines.

i.e., you're ready for Basic/Four.

Basic/Four works like the costly colossus does, storing thousands of records on magnetic discs for instant use. But Basic/Four costs as little as \$550 a month lease/purchase... and does all your accounting, inventory and sales analysis in the bargain!

Hardware, software, training, 24-hour service . . . it's all part of the Basic/Four package. So is Business BASIC — an easy-to-learn programming language. And you can add on more printers and video display units as you grow.

Get all the facts about The Business Computer. Send in the coupon for our free, full-color brochure.

Or call now: (312) 654-4800.



-	
	GENESIS ONE COMPUTER CORPORATION McDONALD PLAZA, DEPT TC-5 OAKBHOOK, ILLINOIS 60521
	Please send me your fact-filled brochure on the unusual Basic, Four Business Computer.
	NAME
	TITLE
	COMPANY
	ADDRESS
	CITY STATE ZIP





Once in a great while, someone comes along with a better way to present the news.

It happened right here in Chicago a few years ago. When Channel 7 brought together Fahey Flynn, Joel Daly, John Drury, Bill Frink and John Coleman to form a new kind of TV news team. A team whose friendly, interesting and much more enjoyable style of reporting has won over thousands of new Chicago area viewers each year. And started a revolution in TV news broadcasting all across the country. So now, every weeknight, while Flynn, Daly, Drury, Frink and Coleman are making the news more interesting for you, they're also making one other thing: history.

Eyewitness News 5,6 and 10 pm



The Route of The Red Baron

Just because there's a small German car, don't think there's a small German airline.

Lufthansa flies to:

New York Düsseldorf Montevideo Chicago Entebbe Moscow Philadelphia Faro Munich Los Angeles Flensburg Nairobi Boston Frankfurt Naples Anchorage Geneva New Delhi Montreal Genoa Nice Mexico City Glasgow Accra Gothenburg Osaka Addis Ababa Guavaquil Oslo Amsterdam Hamburg Palma Ankara Hanover Paris Asunción Helsinki Prague Athens Hong Kong Rio de Janeiro Baghdad Rome Bangkok Istanbul Saarbrücken Barcelona Jeddah Salonika Beirut Johannesburg Belgrade de Tenerife Bogotá Khartoum Santiago Bombay Kiel São Paulo Bremen Kingston Singapore Brussels Kinshasa Kuwait Budapest Lagos Stuttgart Buenos Aires La Paz Sydney Cairo Las Palmas Teheran Lima Tel Aviv Casablanca Lisbon Tokyo London Tripoli Copenhagen Tunis Dakar Málaga Turin Vienna Dar es Salaam Mauritius Is. Warsaw Dhahran Mérida Zagreb Diakarta Milan Monterrey

Ask us or your travel agent for our flight schedules.



BOOKS

comed with fat confidence. Young Charles becomes a colonel. Inflation comes, hard times and hunger. The Yankees come, with pillage and emancipation. Defeat comes. At last the family scatters-to the grave, to New Orleans with a few pickings from their once sumptuous possessions, young Charles to New York and a distinguished career at the bar. Throughout -and here is the final secret of the book's fascination-they show themselves at once courageous and uncomprehending, walking upright and blind into doom

Once only, in a letter from the Rev. C.C. Jones to his son, dated November 8th, 1854, does a kind of understanding flash forth: "I wish to make the impression on you with the point of a diamond that you never can succeed and attain to any eminence in your profession if you have anything at all to do with the management of Negro property. No man within my knowledge ever ■ Horace Judson has . .



How to frolic with mermaids & get a fine Swiss Diver's Watch for just \$10.95.

stamina and spiritual strength to don wet suit and mask and ... armed only with harpoon and camera ioin sleek

muscled youths in exploration of Neptune's watery domain. But now, slightly breathless, and on terra firma

you may participate (at least vicariously) in romantic underse exploits by donning HAVERDIVER WATCH. This remarkable Swiss time piece features luminous dial, sweep-second, lapsed time indicator, calendar,

steel body, tropical strap, and one lovingly positioned jewel. We list HAVERDIVER at \$16.95, but today— swept up in a tide of good fellowship

it's just \$10.95...a laughable bargain.

And that isn't all: We'll also send you our color-full 64-page catalog and a \$2 Gift Certificate. You may return HAVERDIVER in two weeks for full refund if not delighted (and still remain our friend). And it is guaranteed one

year for manufacturer's defects year for manufacturer's defects (we repair or replace free, of course, only charge you for postage and handling). So, for a reliable, good looking watch that you don't have to take off in shower, bathfub, pool or sauna, and with which you may even

gambol in Neptune's realm of mermaid, stingray and octopus, jot

your name, address and zip on the nargin, send us your check for \$11.95 (\$10.95 plus \$1.00 for postage and insurance—fellow Californians please add another \$.60 for our leader in mento) and we shall float that HAVERDIVER right out to you.



"He's important to us.

restaurant that

Let's take him to a

your quest in a receptive mood. Dept. LCFS-171, 200 Clayton Street Denver Colorado 80206

choose a restaurant

that serves lamb. It puts



PAPERBACKS

Recommended

The following titles, reviewed in TIME when published in hardcover, are being released this summer as paperbacks.

FICTION

M/F by Anthony Burgess (Ballantine) Cape of Storms by John Gordon

Willy Remembers by Irvin Faust

(Avon The Autobiography of Miss Jane

Pittman by Ernest J. Gaines Rantas Faking It, or The Wrong Hungarian

by Gerald Green (Pocket) g There by Jerzy Kosinski Being (Rantam)

Briefing for a Descent into Hell by Doris Lessing (Bantam) St. Urbain's Horseman by Mordeca Richler (Bantam)

NONEICTION

Me and the Orgone by Orson Bean (Fawcett)

The Dark Night of Resistance by Daniel Berrigan (Bantam) Rose: A Biography of Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy by Gail Cameron (Berkley)

The Name Above the Title by Frank Capra (Bantam)

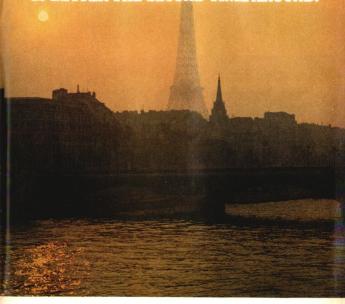
There She Is: The Life and Times of Miss America by Frank Deford (Avon)

The Ra Expeditions by Thor Heyerdahl (N.A.L.) dame by Patrick Higgins (Dell)

Yazan by Willie Morris (Ballantine) Bass: Richard J. Daley of Chicago by Mike Royko (Pocket)

On Instructions of My Government by Pierre Salinger (Dell) Living Well Is the Best Revenge by Calvin Tomkins (N.A.L.)

FRANCE, LIKE LOVE, IS BETTER THE SECOND TIME AROUND.



You loved France the irst time.

Now's your chance to recapture the best moments and to find new best moments. You know what you want

You know what you want to see again, you know what you missed.

If all you need is a gentle push, we'll give it to you.

We have new "Second-Time-Around Tours" at less than \$190 for seven days. And there are new low

For complete tour information contact your travel agent or write the French Government Tourist Office, Department TX, Box 477, New York, N. V. 1001.1

You're so much wiser, the second time around.



T-1



This is Ocho Rios
"boonoonoonoos":
a feast on the beach,
tea in a garden,
folk singing and dancing,
and go fly a kite.

In Jamaican-ese, "boonoonoo-

In Ocho Rios, "boonoonoonoos" means happenings that are fun.

Every week.

Every Tuesday at 4, "boonoonoonoos" is high tea on a hilltop in Shaw Park's lyrical gardens.

Cakes, crumpets. And sweet band music. (And maybe a teatime two-step.) And models swishing about. And flowers, birds and a

banyan tree as big as a house. And People to Meet.

Thursday nights it's a party on the beach at the bottom of Dunn's River, Rum, calypso.

Bare feet. And dancing on white sands. And supping on lobster and

suckling pig.

Come early. Climb the falls.

Saturdays come to a kite fête on a big velvety field under a blue sky. (Other kids have spelling bees, we have kite flies.)

Fly. Feel like a kid. Then stay for a polo match and "chat."

And "real" Jamaica.

Sunday nights see us dance (National Company) or sing (Folk Singers) our "own thing"—not African, not American, but joyously "Jamaican".

And a spectacle.

That's Ocho Rios "boonoonoonoos."

Ahead: Kingston "gwans" (goin's ons), Montego Bay "bruckins" (social gatherings), Port Antonio "karanapo" (calm and quiet).

To come for our fun (and for our foreignness), see a travel agent or Jamaica Tourist Board in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Miami, San Francisco, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, Toronto, Montreal.

8: 1972 JAMAICA TOURIST BOARD





If this were an ordinary gin, we would

Shave put it in an ordinary gin bottle.

Charles Tanqueray

SHOW BUSINESS & TELEVISION

Talent on Approval

The summer TV season is not wholy a fadel festival of returns. Sometimes the networks use it to examine talent on approval, testing prospects for possible recall during the dark days of winter. The newest and brightest experiment of this type is CBS's Metha Moore-Cillion Davis Show, a slick, soulful variety series now subbing for the Carol Burnett Shot.

Offering a combination of urbane musical comedy and hip ghetto humor, the hour-long program features two young black stars whose previous exposure has been mainly in New York theaters. Moore and Davis, offstage



CO-STARS DAVIS & MOORE Selling urbane soul.

roommates for the past two years, are teamed up in a TV format built around their real life relationship. Portrayed as co-inhabitants of a New York brownstone (separated, for propriety's sake, into separate apartments), they sing and socialize in a roof-and-stoop setting with visiting guest stars who check in each week as temporary roomers.

What the show lacks in lavishness it makes up in talent. Melba Moore, 27, is a former Newark schoolteacher who broke into show business doing background dooo-ahhh's on Dionne Warwicke and Harry Belafonte records. Within 18 months of joining the chorus of Broadway's Hair, she became the show's first black female lead.

Deep Growls. In her second Broadway try, in the musical Purlie, she strutted away with the show, copping the 1970 Tony Award for the best supporting actress. At 5 ft. 4 in. and 100 lbs., she is waifish, impish and has a voice that can shift gears from blues to ballads, from glass-shattering high notes to deep-down growls in one easy swoop.

Co-star Davis is slightly outdazzled, but he has his own engaging way with his lines and songs—which is only natural, since he writes some of each. (One of his earlier songwriting efforts, Never of his carbinet source of his carb

Comic relief is provided by a cast of four regulars, who make up a motley, multiracial sampling of the building's tenants: an Italian con man, a
black superintendent, a fery Puerto Rican and a jittery white libera! "Quite
on!" shouted the ersatz libera! in a demnatration of solidarity with Davis in
last week's installment. "You know," he
last week's installment. "You know! he
last week's installment." You know! Italian
last week's installment. "You know! he
last week's installment." Italian
last week's installment. "You know! he
last week's installment." You know! he
last week's installment. "You know! he
last week's installment." You know! he
last week's installment. "You know! he
last week's installment." You know! he
last week's installment. "You know! he
last week's installment." You know! he
last week's installment. "You know! he
last week's installment." You know! he
last week's installment. "You know! he
last week's installment." You know! he
last week's installment. "You know! he
last week's installment." You know! he
last week's installment. "You know! he
last week's installment." You know! he
last week's installment. "You know! he
last week's installment." You know! he
last week's in

Man with a Valise

The scene: Los Angeles International Airport, Jean-Louis Trintignant just arrived from Paris, waits in line at the immigration counter, unrecognized by the other passengers behind him. Cut to: the same location, a few days later. Trintignant is arriving again, only this time it is the opening sequence of The Outside Man, the new movie he has come to the U.S. to make, and a camera crew is filming the scene. As a French gunman who flies into L.A. to assassinate a gang boss, Trintignant says very little in the movie, which is just as well, since he barely speaks English. Most of his dialogue is with Ann-Margret, as a topless dancer who shelters him when he is on the lam-and in such circumstances, who needs English?

The difficulty of the role is what might have lured most actors. But Trintignant agreed to make the film first because the director is Jacques Deray, who made Borsalino. "An interesting director will make an interesting film," Trintignant explained to TIME Correspondent Roland Flamini (in French) "An actor is at best his inspired assistant. Second, there's the story. And only after that do I consider the part." His wife Nadine, a French director who has made two Trintignant pictures, says: "Once he has made a commitment to a director, he never questions him-and that includes me. At home we argue about films all the time. But on the set, he's in my hands."

Though The Outside Man is Trintignant's 53rd movie in 17 years, the quiet, diffident actor is relatively new to the luxury of choosing his films and directors. Trintignant, 41, has emerged only in recent years as a superbly subtle technician of the screen. His taut, understated performances have included such diverse characterizations as the driven public prosecutor in Costa-Gavras' Z, the uptight Catholic in Rohmer's Ma Nuit Chez Maud and the intellectual fascist-killer in Bertolucci's The Conformist. Trintignant's acting style is condensed to a prodigious point of thrift in which complex characters are brought to life with extraordinary economy of gesture and expression. "The best actor in the world," he maintains, "is the one who feels the most and shows the least."

The Inner Life. Trintignant was a shy, 20-year-old from Nimes, in the south of France, when he enrolled in the National Film School in Paris. He wanted to be a director, but he took an acting course to gain confidence-and get rid of a telltale provincial accent The course led to a role as Brigitte Bardot's unhappy husband in her first major movie, And God Created Woman, BB walked away with the picture, but Trintignant walked away with BB. Their widely publicized affair simmered for three years, until Trintignant got a draft notice. He swallowed large quantities of egg white in a desperate attempt to induce an albuminous condition and get a medical deferment, but the army inducted him anyway.

After his discharge, Trintignant spent a decade in a rut, playing mooning lovers and timid husbands in a succession of forgettable pictures (Mata Hari, The Game of Truth). These were interspersed with equally unmemorable

TRINTIGNANT IN LOS ANGELES



ese shares of Common Stock are being sold to the general public by a group of investment dealers, including the undersigned.

The offering is made only by means of the official Prospectus

450,000 SHARES

BUCKBEE-MEARS COMPANY

COMMON STOCK

PRICE \$14.625 PER SHARE

You are invited to ask for a Prospectus describing these shares and the Company's business. Any of the underwriters who can legally offer these shares in compliance with the securities laws of your state

Dain, Kalman & Quail

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Blyth & Co., Inc. duPont Glore Forgan Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Lazard Frères & Co. **Lehman Brothers**

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Smith, Barney & Co. Stone & Webster Securities Corporation Dean Witter & Co. E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. Reynolds Securities Inc. Shearson, Hammill & Co.

Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.

June 2, 1972



SHOW BUSINESS & TELEVISION

Paris stage performances, including an attempt at Hamlet that was tragic in more ways than one.

Trintignant's breakthrough came in 1966 with A Man and a Woman. The low-key love story was tailor-made to his personality by his friend, Director Claude Lelouch, and filmed without a script in four weeks. Offers began pouring in, but Trintignant had had enough of romantic parts. "Love scenes em-barrass me," he says. "I'm not an exhibitionist." He now prefers political films that share his left-wing viewpoint (the most recent: The Assassination, based on the Ben Barka affair in France) and bad-guy roles "to counteract my own good nature." Costa-Gavras calls "the only star who'll make films he likes even if those films can ruin his career

Trintignant uses several devices for cultivating the "inner life" that is the key to his characterizations. To bring out his bad side, he plays poker-"an evil game. If you want to win you have to be vicious." To heighten his percep-tion, he has delved into drugs, fasted and conducted sexual experiments with his wife. To sharpen his powers of concentration, he races his Formula V car. Dominique Sanda, his co-star in The Conformist, describes him as "an eye that listens attentively." Says Trintignant: "I wake up in the morning and think, 'How would my character wash his teeth?' I build up a valise of ideas about him." With that valise, Trintignant never travels light.

News on the Home Front

The two new anchor men on the KABC-TV news in Los Angeles were so charming that more than 10,000 letters came in-most of them saying things like "Please send me John Schubeck in a plain brown wrapper." Impressed, the station decided to do virtually that. It ran a contest, with the prize being not only Schubeck but also Fellow Newscaster Joseph Benti, a staff of technicians, a truckload of cameras and cables, and all the paraphernalia needed to deliver a newscast straight from the winner's own home

Winner Linda Jensen, 17, may have been luckier than the rest of KABC-TV's audience. With the entire sixmember Jensen family and a five-man news team squeezed onto two sofas, the personable Schubeck and Benti last week introduced their hosts, then gave the news from the Jensen living room. The weather report originated from the kitchen area, and the sports from the dining room between mouthfuls of garbanzos and over the noise of firecrackers being set off outside by envious neighbors. Said Commentator Ralph Story, taking an oblique crack at the errant aim of newspaper delivery boys: "It's a pleasure to deliver the news right to the Jensens' door, instead of in the bushes where they usually receive it."

SPECIALLY FORMULATED TO FIGHT JOCK ITCH.



It must be hard to make a whiskey taste soft. Nobody else does.



Plenty of distillers tried to match that one-of-a-kind soft taste of Calvert Extra. Because sipping this soft tasting whiskey is a very popular American pastime. They have their work cut out. They'll have to try, as

They have their work cut out. They'll have to try, as we did, endless variations in distilling formulas.

This can take years. And dollars. By the million. Even then, if they don't know what we know about making

Soft Whiskey, they don't stand a chance.

But forget about how hard 86 proof Calvert Extra is to make. Just think of how soft it is to taste.

CALVERT EXTRA. THE SOFT WHISKEY.

BLENDED WHISKEY - 86 PROOF - 65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS @1972 CALVERT DIST. CO., LOUISVILLE, K